EUTROPII HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ BREVIARIUM,

Cum Verſione Anglicâ, in qua, Verbum de Verbo, quantum fieri licuit, exprimitur, Notis quoque & Indice.

OR,

EUTROPIUS's Compendious Hiſtory OF ROME:

Together with an Engliſh Tranſlation as Literal as poſſible, Notes and an Index.

By JOHN CLARKE, *Maſter of the Publick Grammar-School in* Hull, *in Purſuance of the Method of Teaching the Latin Tongue, laid down by him in his* Eſſay upon the Education of YOUTH in Grammar-Schools.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

THE PREFACE.

THE Title-Page has already inform'd the Reader, that the following Tranſlation of *Eutropius* is a literal one; in which, if he knows any thing of the Latin Tongue, he will not look for Polite Elegant Language, ſince that is altogether impoſſible in this Way of Tranſlation, was I otherwiſe never ſo capable of it. The Manner of Expreſſion in the two Languages differs as widely, as perhaps it is poſſible the Phraſe of two Languages ſhould do; and therefore all a Man can do in the Caſe, is to guard againſt downright Impropriety, and abſolute Barbarity, which how well I have done, the Reader muſt judge. The different Genius of the Languages has obliged me here and there to take a little Liberty; but it is ſo ſmall, that the Tranſlation anſwers the Deſign as fully and effectually, as if it was ſtrictly Literal. I have likewiſe found it neceſſary ſometimes, for clearing the Senſe, or mending my Engliſh, to inſert Words which have none to anſwer them in the Original: Theſe, to prevent the Difficulty they might otherwiſe occaſion to Young Boys, are all along put in a different Character.

The PREFACE.

THE Uſefulneſs of ſuch ſort of Tranſlations of the eaſier Claſſicks is ſo exceedingly evident, that no one, who will but give himſelf the Trouble of conſidering the Matter a little, can fail, I ſhould think, of ſeeing it. I ſhall not therefore ſo far diſtruſt the Reader's Underſtanding, as to add any thing to what I have already ſaid upon the Subject of the great Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity of theſe Tranſlations. What that is, the Reader may ſee, if he pleaſes to conſult my *Eſſay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools*, with the Prefaces to my *Cordery*, *Eraſmus* and *Cornelius Nepos*. If that will not give him Satisfaction, I am ſure, all I can ſay beſides, will ſignify nothing at all.

I HAVE tranſlated this Author, as highly proper to be read in our Schools upon a double Account. Firſt, As he is one of the eaſieſt Authors in the Latin Tongue; and, Secondly, As he gives us a pretty good Compend or Abridgment of the Roman Story, down from the Building of the City, to the Death of *Jovian*, that is, for the Term of above 1100 Years. And as the Hiſtory of *Greece* and *Rome* is abſolutely neceſſary for a Scholar, becauſe of the frequent Hints and Alluſions thereto, in the moſt valuable Performances of the Learn'd, both Antient and Modern, I ſee not how our Schools can well be without this Author. We have no where elſe ſo much of the Roman Hiſtory in ſo ſhort a Compaſs; without a good Acquaintance with which, *Virgil*, *Horace* and *Juvenal*, can never be tolerably underſtood. Notes that explain the Paſſages, where the Roman Story is touch'd upon, will never do the Buſineſs effectually, but be quickly forgot, unleſs the Reader has a good general Plan or View of the Roman Hiſtory in his Head before-hand. Thoſe Maſters would do well to conſider of this, that hurry poor Children on to the Reading of thoſe ſublime and difficult Authors, without the leaſt Preparation of this kind; the infallible Conſequence of which wiſe Method of Proceeding is, that the Boys never underſtand them as they ſhould do.

THOUGH

The PREFACE.

THOUGH it requires no great Penetration, I think, to ſee the Reaſonableneſs of what I have advanced; yet I have known this Piece of Folly carried to ſuch a Height, that the poor Boys have been ſtrictly forbid the Uſe of any Notes whatſoever upon *Juvenal*'s Satyrs, (the very Nature and Deſign of which Kind of Poetry oftentimes neceſſarily involves it in Obſcurity) though they had not read ſo much as a Line in any one Claſſick Author of the Roman Hiſtory. The Perſon guilty of this ſtrange Overſight was a Man of ſome Note in the World, and pretended therein, as I remember, to follow the Example of Dr. *BUSBY*. But if the Doctor thought Notes upon that Author uſeleſs to his Scholars, he ſure took Care, before he enter'd them, to bring them pretty well acquainted with the Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Rome*, together with the Heathen Mythology, or elſe I may venture to ſay, he never had a Scholar in his Life, that could any where make out twenty Lines together without his Help; if he could, I am ſure he muſt have been a Conjurer. Good Dictionaries indeed might give them ſome Relief; but thoſe would not go far, nor do the Buſineſs half ſo effectually, as a previous Acquaintance with the Antiquities, Hiſtory and Mythology. Nay, even with all that *Apparatus* for the reading of *Juvenal*, good Notes are abſolutely neceſſary for the perfect, eaſy, expeditious underſtanding of that difficult Author.

IT is the Buſineſs of a Maſter to make all things as eaſy as poſſible, and not to fright Youth from Books and Study, by putting of unneceſſary Difficulties upon them. The not attending duly to this grand Principle of Education, but rather affecting a quite contrary Conduct, and forcing them by the Terror of the Laſh, to hammer out their Buſineſs in a poor bungling Manner by themſelves, has been the Occaſion that many, who have run through our Schools, and whoſe Buſineſs in the World requires they ſhould be Scholars, have but a very ſorry Pittance of Learning to ſupport that Character. It is my Intention here, and in my other Performances of this kind, to remedy, as much as lies in me, this crying, this intolerable

rable Grievance; and if I can be but so happy in the Execution of this my Design, as to give Satisfaction to the Learn'd and Judicious, I have my End, the very utmost of my Ambition, and shall think my self amply rewarded in their Favour and Approbation, for all my Pains.

THIS is now the Second Classick Author I have publish'd with this View. I call him a Classick Author: For though he lived in Times, when the Latin Tongue was very much upon the Decline; yet he has so well imitated the Style of the purer Ages, excepting some few Passages, that he has by the Learn'd been allow'd a Place in that Number. I cannot make the World an absolute Promise of proceeding in this Design, because that must depend upon their Encouragement; and how far I may be thought worthy of it, is more than I can pretend with any tolerable Certainty to foresee. I have met with several People of very good Sense, that have very much lamented the Badness of the Vulgar Method of Education; some of which, as well as others I have not the Happiness to be acquainted with, have been pleas'd to favour me with their Approbation and good Wishes: But I must request of all such to remember, that something more than bare Wishes are necessary, to push on a Design of this Nature, which is not likely to be carried very far, in any reasonable Time, by a Man of so obscure a Character, as the Author of this Translation. A Machine design'd to work so considerable an Effect, requires the Assistance of many Hands to put it in Motion, and keep it going.

ALL I have further to say, is, to advertise the Reader, that the following Account of *EUTROPIUS* by *Gerard Vossius*, is not Literally translated, because not inserted here for the Reading of Boys in the School by Way of Lesson.

Gerard

Gerard Voſſius's Account OF *EUTROPIUS.*

EUTROPIUS ſophiſta Italus, ut eum vocat Suidas, cum alia quædam, eodem teſte, tum Breviarium ſcripſit rerum Romanarum ab U. C. uſque ad Flavium Valentem Auguſtum, cui & opus ſuum dicavit. Militaſſe ſe ait ſub Juliano, atque expeditioni ejus in Perſas interfuiſſe: Quo & pertinent verba Georgii Codini in Selectis de Originibus Conſtantinopolitanis, ubi ſic ſcribit, Εὐτρόπιος ὁ σοφιστὴς, ὁ τῶ μακαρίτη Ἰουλιανῶ συμπαρὼν ἐν τῆ Περσίδι. Laudat vero eum teſtem in rebus Conſtantini Magni, quæ oculis ſuis vidiſſe eum ait. Atque ex his patet error

EUtropius an Italian Sophiſt, as Suidas calls him, writ, as the ſame Author informs us, beſides other things, a brief Hiſtory of the Romans, from the Building of the City, to the Time of the Emperor Flavius Valens, to whom he alſo dedicated his Work. He ſays he ſerv'd in the Wars under Julian, and went along with him in his Expedition againſt the Perſians: As appears likewiſe from the Words of George Codinus, in his ſelect Obſervations relating to the Antiquities of Conſtantinople, wherein he thus writes, Eutropius the Sophiſt, who was with Julian the Apoſtate in Perſia. *He quotes him for the Tranſactions of Conſtantine the Great, which he ſays he had ſeen with his own Eyes. And from hence appears the Miſtake*

Ptolomei,

Ptolemæi, & hujus ſe Auctoritate tuentis Raphaelis Volaterrani, qui Eutropium hunc fuiſſe putarunt diſcipulum B. Auguſtini. Quæ & ſententia eſt Geſneri, & Eſingrinii, & Theodori Zuingeri, Theatri ſui volumine VI. Lib. II. ad hæc Poſſevini in Apparatu ſacro, atque aliorum. In errorem omnes eos impulit, quod Gennadius in illuſtrium Virorum catalgo Eutropium quendam referat, de quo hunc in modum apud eum legitur: ' Eutropius preſbyter ſcripſit ad duas ſorores, ' ancillas Chriſti, quæ ob devotionem pudicitiæ, & amorem religionis exhæredatæ ſunt à parentibus, epiſtolas in modum libellorum conſolatorias, eleganti & aperto ſermone duas, non ſolum ratione, ſed etiam teſtimoniis Scripturarum munitas'. Meminit autem ejus Gennadius poſt Auguſtinum, Oroſium, & alios. Hunc illi eſſe Breviarii ſcriptorem crediderunt. Sed tempora repugnant, cum auctor Breviarii, Conſtantini ejuſque liberorum, Juliani, Joviani, & Valentis temporibus vixerit: at non item Gratiani aut Theodoſii; ſaltem non Arcadii, & Honorii; ut Auguſtino eſſe junior non poſſit.

of Ptolemy, and of Raphael Volaterranus, who goes upon his Authority, who fancied this Eutropius to have been a Diſciple of St. Auſtin. Which is likewiſe the Opinion of Geſner, and of Eſingrinus, and of Theodore Zuingerus, in the ſixth Volume of his Theatre, B. 2. as likewiſe of Poſſevinus in his Apparatus ſacer, and others. What led them all into this Miſtake, is, that Gennadius in his Catalogue of illuſtrious Men, has put down one, of whom he ſpeaks in the following manner: ' *Eutropius a Preſbyter writ to two Siſters, Handmaids of Chriſt, who for their invincible Inclination to a life of Chaſtity, and Zeal for Religion, were diſinherited by their Parents, two Letters of Conſolation, that may well paſs for two little Books, in a handſome clear Style, ſupported not only by Reaſon, but Quotations out of the Scriptures'. Now Gennadius mentions him after Auſtin, Oroſius and others. This they ſuppoſed to be the Author of the Brief Hiſtory. But the Times will not allow of it, ſince the Author of the Brief Hiſtory lived in the Days of Conſtantine and his Sons, of Julian, Jovian, and Valens: but not likewiſe in Gratian's or Theodoſius's; however not in Arcadius and Honorius's, ſo that he cannot be younger than*

poſſit. Ad hæc ille Gennadio memoratus presbyter erat; at hic an Chriſtianus fuerit, merito ambigitur; cum reticeat Chriſtianorum perſecutiones X, ac in Joviano aperte ſuadeat perfidiam. Scio eſſe, qui Chriſtianum fuiſſe colligant exinde, quod de Juliano ſcribat, RELIGIONIS CHRISTIANÆ INSECTATOR, PERINDE TAMEN, UT CRUORE ABSTINERET. Sed ita quoque ſcribere potuit gentilis, ſaltem qui in confinio tenebrarum ac lucis conſtitutus, nec Gentilem Religionem probaret, nec Chriſtianæ tamen nomen dediſſet: quales ſæculum illud habuit multos. Sed utcumque hoc eſt, tempora, ut vidimus, eos refellunt, qui Auguſtino Eutropium faciunt juniorem. Stylum ſi ſpectes, parum eſt concinnus: ſed hoc ætati, qua vixit, tribuamus. Res vero ipſas compendio ſatis commodo conſtrinxit. Sane quanti a Græcis fieri ſolebat, vel argumento illud erit, quod Capito Hiſtoricus Lycius epitomes Eutropii μετάφρασιν ſcripſerit Græce: ut Suidas docet in Καπίτων. Imo & Simlerus, in Appendice bibliothecæ Geſneri, teſtatur, in bibliotheca P.

Auſtin. Beſides the Perſon mentioned by Gennadius was a Preſbyter; but whether this Eutropius was a Chriſtian, is queſtioned, and not without Reaſon; ſince he ſays nothing of the ten Perſecutions, and in his Account of Jovian, avowedly pleads for Breach of Faith. I know there are ſome who gueſs him to have been a Chriſtian, from what he ſays about Julian. 'A Perſecutor of the Chriſtian Religion, 'yet ſo as to abſtain from Blood'. But a Heathen might write ſo, at leaſt one who being upon the Confines of Darkneſs and Light, neither approved of the Pagan Religion, nor was yet a Convert to the Chriſtian; and ſuch there were a great many in that Age. But let that be as it will, the Difference in Point of Time, as we have already obſerved, ſufficiently confutes thoſe who make Eutropius younger than Auſtin. If you conſider his Style, it is not the moſt elegant: but that is to be imputed to the Age he lived in. Yet he has given us the Story in a pretty handſome Abridgement. How much it was valued by the Greeks, is apparent from the Greek Tranſlation made of it by Capito the Hiſtorian of Lycia, as Suidas informs us in the Article of Καπίτων. *Nay Simler too, in his Appendix to Geſner's Bibliotheque, ſays, there is in the Library of P. Pithæus. Pæani-*

Gerard Voſſius's Account of *Eutropius*.

Pithœi exſtare Παιανιῦ μετάφρασιν Romanæ Eutropii hiſtoriæ. Ac video quædam ex Pæanio hoc citari a Scaligero. Compendio Eutropii Paulus Diaconus, malo ſane exemplo, ſua inſerſit; ut liquet ex undecim primis Hiſtoriæ Miſcellæ libris; de quibus dicemus, cum ad Paulum Diaconum deventum erit. Meminit & Eutropii Beda Hiſt. Angl. Lib. I. Cap. XI. & qui ſæculo toto Beda junior eſt, Hincmarus Rhemenſis, opuſculo ad Hincmarum Laudunenſem Cap. XVI. Ubi de caſtello Lauduno loquens ait, 'Quod 'ſicut Eutropius, antiquus 'hiſtoriographus, dicit, auc-'tore Macrobio prætore 'conditum. Ab exordio ſui 'in Paganiſmo inter civita-'tes, vel provinciales ſedes, 'nomen & locum non ha-'buit. Facit & mentionem Flodoardus Pontif. Rem. lib. I. cap. I. & Leo Oſtienſis (qui Alexii & Henrici Imp. temporibus fuit) Chronici Caſinenſis lib. I. cap. XVII. De Eutropio hoc ſatis, a quo diverſus eſt Eutropius grammaticus, quem de literis teſtem laudat Priſcianus lib. I. item Eutropius medicus, memoratus Marcello Empirico præfat. operis de medicamentis.

Pæanius's Tranſlation of the Roman Hiſtory of Eutropius. And I find ſome Things quoted out of this Pæanius by Scaliger. Paulus Diaconus has ſcandalouſly foiſted ſome of his Stuff into the Compend of Eutropius, as appears from the 11 *firſt Books of his miſcellaneous Hiſtory; concerning which we ſhall ſay more, when we come to Paulus Diaconus. Bede too makes mention of Eutropius in his Engliſh Hiſtory, B.* 1. *Chap. XI. And Hincmarus of Rheims, who is a whole Age later than Bede, does the ſame, in a little Treatiſe of his addreſs'd to Hincmarus of Laudun, Chap.* 16. *Where ſpeaking of the Caſtle of Laudun, he ſays, 'Which, as 'Eutropius, an ancient Hiſto-'rian, writes, was built by 'Macrobius the Prætor. Upon 'its firſt Building under Pa-'ganiſm, it had no Name or 'Place amongſt Cities or County 'Towns'. Flodoardus Biſhop of Rheims takes Notice of him too.* B. 1. *Ch.* 1. *and Leo of Oſtia, (who lived in the Times of the Emperors Alexius and Henry) in his Chronicle of Caſinum, B.* 1. *Ch. Ch.* 17. *And ſo much for Eutropius, whom we are not to confound with Eutropius the Grammarian, whom Priſcian quotes about the Letters, B.* 1. *Nor with Eutropius the Phyſician, mentioned by Marcellus Empiricus in the Preface to his Treatiſe of Medicines.*

TO

DOMINO
VALENTI,
GOTHICO,
MAXIMO, PERPETUO,
AUGUSTO.

To the LORD
[1] VALENS,
GOTHICK,
Great, Immortal *and*
[2] AUGUST.

RES *Romanas ex voluntate Manſuetudinis tuæ ab Urbe condita ad noſtram memoriam, quæ in negotiis, vel bellicis, vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi, ſtrictim ad-*

I HAVE collected in a brief Narrative, and in Order of Time, the Roman Affairs, from the Building of the City, that appeared the moſt conſiderable, in the Tranſactions either of War or Peace, according

1 This Valens was taken in by the Emperor Valentinian the 1ſt, as his Partner in the Empire, in the Year of Chriſt 364. He managed the War for ſome Time againſt the Goths, which was the Occaſion of his Title Gothicus. He received a dangerous Wound by an Arrow in a Battle againſt the ſame Goths, and upon his being carried out of the Field into a Houſe not far of, was purſued by them and burnt alive, together with the Houſe, in the Year of Chriſt 377.

2 The Title of Auguſtus is equivalent to that of Emperor, it was at firſt given by the Senate to Octavius the Nephew and adopted Son of Julius Cæſar, and kept by the following Emperors.

ditis etiam iis, quæ in principum vitis egregia exstiterunt; ut Tranquillitatis tuæ possit mens divina lætari, prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio sequutam, quam cognosceret lectione.

to the Pleasure of your [1] Clemency, adding withall briefly those things, which were remarkable in the Lives of the Emperors; [2] that the Divine Mind of your Tranquillity may rejoyce *to find*, it has follow'd the Conduct of Illustrious Men in Governing the Empire, before it was acquainted therewith by reading.

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1 This Title of *Mansuetudo*, as well as *Tranquillitas*, and several others, was apply'd to the Emperors in the same Manner, as Majesty is now a-Days to Kings. They were introduced not long before these Times, by the sordid Flattery of the People, confirm'd by the Want of Sense and Modesty in the Emperors, who tamely suffered themselves to be addressed in such kind of Language, as was only proper to the Deity. The old Greeks and Romans were wholly Strangers to any Thing of that Kind.

2 Our Author makes the Emperor here but a coarse kind of Complement, in supposing the divine Mind of his Tranquillity, as he words himself, so very ignorant of the Roman History, at an Age when he was capable of commanding Armies, and had done it for some Times against the Goths; either the Emperor, or those charged with the Care of his Education, must have been highly to blame, if our Author says true.

EUTRO-

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER I.

ROMANUM Imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana poteſt memoria recordari, à Romulo exordium habet, qui Veſtalis virginis, & (quantum putatus eſt) Martis, cum Remo fratre, uno partu editus eſt.

THE Roman Empire, than which the [1] *Hiſtory of Mankind cannot furniſh us with any almoſt, leſs in its Original, nor greater in its Increaſe throughout the whole World, has its Beginning from Romulus, who* being the Son *of a Veſtal* [2] *Nun, and (as was ſuppoſed) of Mars, was born at the ſame Birth with his Brother Remus.*

1 I chooſe to render the Word *Memoria* Hiſtory, a Senſe it ſometimes has: If our Author muſt be ſuppoſed to have uſed it in its ordinary Acceptation, I ſee not what tolerable Senſe can be made of what he ſays. I confeſs the Words *Recordor*, in the only Senſe it hath in good Authors, does not agree with my Tranſlation of *memoria*, but I am apt to believe it is here uſed improperly, and may be an Inſtance of that Deviation from the Purity of the Latin Tongue, which prevailed in our Author's Time.

2 *Virginis filius* may ſeem not very proper, but its certain the word *Virgo* is ſometimes uſed, even in Terence himſelf, for a Young Woman after the bearing of a Child.

Is

Is cùm inter paſtores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte conſtituit, xi. Kal. Maii, Olympiadis ſextæ anno tertio, poſt Troiæ excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, trecenteſimo, nonageſimo quarto.

He whilſt he [1] *Robbed amongſt the Shepherds, being but 18 Years old, built a little City upon the Palatine Mount, upon the eleventh of the* [2] *Kalends of May, in the third Year of the Sixth* [3] *Olympiad, in the* [4] *394th Year of the Deſtruction of Troy* [5].

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1 The moſt ingenious Lady Daughter of Tanaquil Le Fevre, who writ Notes upon Eutropius for the Uſe of the Dauphin, and afterwards married Monſieur Dacier, Cabinet-keeper to the late French King, explains the Word *Latrocinari* by *militare, vitam in armis degere*, for which ſhe quotes Plautus; in whoſe Time, it's true, the word was ſometimes ſo uſed; but that Senſe of it was out of Date long before the Days of Eutropius, who had he uſed it ſo, would have been underſtood by no Body, if he himſelf was ſo well read in Antiquity, as to know the Ancients had uſed it ſo, which is not very likely. I chooſe therefore to render it in the only Senſe it had in our Author's Time. Romulus might, as Plutarch ſays, defend his Neighbour Shepherds againſt Robbers, and Rob too by way of Repriſal. There was nothing more common in thoſe Early Ages of the World, when Kingdoms and Common-Wealths were of very ſmall Extent, than for Parties in States that bordered upon one another, to ſally out of the Confines of of their own little Territory, to rob their Borderers. Cæſar informs us, that in his Time, the Practice was reckon'd Commendable and Glorious amongſt the Germans, and Thucydides gives no better Account of the Greeks, and their Neighbours, ſome Generations before his own Times.

2 The firſt Day of every Month was call'd the Calends, and the Days from the 13th in ſome, and the 15th in others, were reckon'd by their Diſtance from the 1ſt Day, or the Calends of the following; thus the 11th of the Calends of May is the 10th Day before the firſt of May, or the 21ſt of April.

3 The Olympiads were a famous Æra or Epocha amongſt the Greeks, being a Term of four Years, ſo denominated from Olympia a Town in the Weſt of Peloponneſus, nigh the River ALPHEUS, where, every four Years, Games were celebrated, by a vaſt Concourſe of People from Greece, and other Parts. Theſe Games were at firſt inſtituted, they tell you, by the famous Lubber Hercules, but after his Time diſcontinued, and revived again at laſt, in the Year before Chriſt 775. The firſt four Years from the Revival of them was term'd the firſt Olympiad, the next four Years the ſecond Olympiad, and ſo on. And when the Greeks took Notice of the Time of any Tranſaction, their Way was to do it, by ſaying, it fell out in the 1ſt, 2d, 3d or 4th Year of ſuch an Olympiad.

4 The Deſtruction of Troy happened according to the beſt Chronologers 1184 Years before Chriſt, and Rome was built about 752, the Difference, which is the Time from the Deſtruction of Troy till the Building of Rome, is 432.

5 As the words *ut qui plurimum, minimumque tradunt* have viſibly no Meaning, I have not tranſlated them. Madam Dacier indeed makes no Difficulty of them, tho' ſhe ſays a great many before her had; to make up the Senſe ſhe informs us, we are to underſtand the Words *eos præteream* after *ut*; which to be ſure make good Senſe; but if that was what the Author intended to ſay, unleſs he expected People ſhould underſtand his Meaning by his Gaping,

2. Con-

2. Condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in Civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit; quorum Consilio omnia ageret; quos Senatores nominavit propter Senectutem. Tunc, cum uxores ipse & populus non haberent, invitavit ad Spectaculum ludorum vicinas Urbi nationes, atque earum Virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum Injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Vejentes (hæc omnia Oppida Urbem cingunt). Et cum orta subitò tempestate non comparuisset anno regni trigesimo-septimo, ad Deos transisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies Senatores imperaverunt; & his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

2. *Having built the City, which he call'd by his own Name Rome, he perform'd these things. He took great Numbers of his Neighbours into* his City. *He chose a hundred of the Elders* of the People; *by whose Advice he managed all his Affairs, which he called Senators because of their Age. Then, as he and his People had no Wives, he invited the Nation Neighbours to his City to the Sight of Games, and seiz'd* all *their young Women. Wars commencing for the Injustice of seizing* the Women, *he conquered the Cæninensians, the Antemnatians, Crustuminians, Sabines, Fidenatians, Vejentians, (all these Towns surround the City). And as in a Storm that rose all on a sudden, he disappeared in the 37th Year of his Reign, being supposed to have gone to the Gods, he was* accordingly *deified. After that the Senators reign'd at Rome for five Days* each, *and whilst they reign'd, one Year was compleated.*

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit,

3. *Afterwards Numa Pompilius was made King, who carried on indeed no War, but was*

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he should not have left those Words out; for nothing in Writing or Speaking ought to be omitted, but what is obvious to be understood, without being expressed, which I think those Words are not. The same Sentence occurs again in the last Chapter of the 10th Book, other wise I should be inclinable to believe the Words *eos præteream* had by the Carelessness of some Copier of Books been omitted; for without that, or something equivalent, the Passage is imperfect and without Sense. If the Author must be supposed to have left it to be understood, it was an inexcusable Blunder in him.

sed

sed non minus civitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam & leges Romanis, moresque constituit, qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur. Annum descripsit in x. menses, prius sine aliqua computatione confusum: & infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio Imperii Anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma xii. milliario sunt: Veientes & Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romana, alii octavo-decimo, bello superavit. Urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cælio monte. Cum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus, cum domo sua arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Martius, Numæ ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit: Aventinum montem civitati adjecit, & Janiculum: Ostiam civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Romæ condidit: vigesimo quarto anno Imperii morbo periit.

no less serviceable to the City than Romulus. For he established Laws and wholsome Usages amongst the Romans who from a Custom of Fighting, were now thought Robbers and half Barbarians. He divided the Year into ten Months, which had been *confused before without any* proper *Reckoning: and he instituted an infinite Number of Holy Rites, and* built many *Temples at Rome. He died of a Disease in the fourty third Year of his Reign.*

4. *Tullus Hostilius succeeded him. He renew'd the Wars, conquered the Albans, who are at the twelfth Mile from the City Rome: he subdued the Veientes & the Fidenates* too, *one of which are distant six Miles from the City of Rome, and the other eighteen. He enlarged the City, by adding Mount Cælius. After he had reign'd 32 Years, he* was *Thunder struck,* and *was burnt up, together with his House.*

5. *After him Ancus Martius, the Grandson of Numa by a Daughter, took upon him the Government. He fought against the Latins: added Mount Aventine and Janiculum to the City. He built the City of Ostia upon the Sea, at the sixteenth Mile from the City Rome. He died a natural Death in the 24th Year of his Reign.*

6. De-

6. Deinde regnum Priſcus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum Senatorum duplicavit; Circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos inſtituit, qui ad noſtram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos, & non patum agrorum, ſublatum iiſdem, urbis Romæ Territorio adjunxit; primuſque triumphans Urbem intravit: muros fecit, & cloacas: Capitolium inchoavit. Trigeſimo octavo Imperii anno per Anci filios occiſus eſt, regis ejus cui ipſe ſucceſſerat.

7. Poſt hunc Servius Tullius ſuſcepit imperium, genitus ex nobili fœmina, captiva tamen, & ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos ſubegit: montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Eſquilinum urbi adjunxit, foſſas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium cenſum ordinavit qui adhuc per orbem terrarum

6. *Then Priſcus Tarquinius got the Kingdom. He doubled the number of the Senators: Built a* 1 *Circus at Rome: inſtituted the* 2 *Roman Games, which continue to our Times. The ſame* Prince *likewiſe conquered the Sabines, and added to the Territory of the City Rome, not a little Land* which he had *taken from the ſame, and firſt enter'd the City in Triumph. He made the Walls &* 3 *Cloacæ. He begun the Capitol; and was ſlain by the Sons of Ancus that King, whom he had ſucceeded, in the* 38*th Year of his Reign.*

7. *After him Servius Tullius took upon him the Government, born of a noble Woman, but yet a Captive and a Maid Servant. He too ſubdued the Sabines,* and *added three Mountains, the Quirinal, Viminal & Eſquiline to the City, and drew Ditches round the Wall. He likewiſe firſt inſtituted the* 4 *Cenſus, which had been as yet unknown*

1. The Circus was a large circular ſort of Building, with Rows of Seats riſing one above another, in which the People were preſented with Publick Games for their Diverſion.

2. Theſe *Ludi Romani* were likewiſe called *Magni*, and inſtituted in Honour of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. For the Heathen Worſhip conſiſted moſtly in Muſick, Dancing, and other Diverſions. It is ſtrange, that Nations ſo polite and knowing as the Greeks and Romans, could think Fidling and Piping, Dancing, Wreſtling, Running and Fighting could be agreeable to their Gods, or a proper way of Worſhipping them.

3. Theſe were very wide ſubterraneous Canals for conveying the Filth of the Town into the River.

4 I retain in the Tranſlation the Latin Word, becauſe our Language has none to anſwer it; it ſignifies a Survey or Account taken of the People *i. e.* their Eſtates, Callings, Habitations, *&c.* in order to an Equal Taxation of them for the Publick Service.

incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitum lxxxiv millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est est 45. Imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis cui ipse, successerat; & filiæ suæ quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos (quæ gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab Urbe est) vicit; Gabios civitatem, & Suessam Pometiam subegit; cum Thuscis pacem fecit; & templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavodecimo milliario ab Urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, & ipse Tarquinius Junior, nobilissimi Collatin uxorem stuprasset, eaque de injuria marito & patri & amicis questa fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit: propter quam caussam Brutus parens & ipse Collatinus Populum concitavit, & Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit, venienseque ad urbem

in the World. Under him all People being brought under this Census, Rome had eighty four thousand Heads of Roman Citizens, with those that were in the Country. He was slain in the 45th Year of his Reign, by the Villany of his Son-in-Law Tarquin the Proud, the Son of that King whom he had succeeded, and of his own Daughter, whom Tarquin had to Wife.

8. *Lucius Tarquinius the Proud, the seventh and last of the Kings, conquer'd the Volscians (which Nation is not far from the City as you go to Campania) he reduced the City Gabii, and Suessa Pometia; made a Peace with the Thuscans, and built a Temple to Jupiter in the Capitol. Afterwards* as he was *attacking Ardea, a City situated at the Distance of* 18 *Miles from the City* Rome, *he lost his Kingdom. For when his Son Tarquin the younger, had ravished the Wife of a very noble* Person *Collatinus, and she had complained of the Injury to her Husband and Father & Friends, she killed herself in the Sight of them all. For which Reason, Brutus her Father and Collatinus raised the People, and took the Kingdom from Tarquin. Presently his Army too, who were attacking the City Ardea with the King, deserted him; and the King* upon *coming to the City*

rex

rex portis clausis exclusus est. Cumque imperasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore & liberis suis fugit. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum milliarium possideret.

Rome, was excluded, the Gates being shut against him. And after he had reigned 25 Years, he was banished with his Wife and Children. Thus Kingly Government obtained at Rome for the Time of *seven Kings, and two hundred and forty three Years, whilst Rome as yet, where* it had *most, hardly possessed a* Territory extending *as far as the 15th Mile.*

9. Hinc Consules cœpere pro uno regè duo hac caussa creari; ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coërceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius, quam annuum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos: fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus Consules Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, & Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est: Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Qui, accepto omni Patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, & loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola Consul. Commovit tamen bellum

9. *Upon this* 2 *Consuls begun to be made instead of one King; for this Reason, that if one had a Mind to be wicked, the other having the like Authority might restrain him. And it was thou't fit they should hold their Power no longer than for a Year, lest they should be rendered insolent by the long Continuance of their Authority, but should be always moderate, who knew that they should be private Persons after a Year. Wherefore in the first Year* after *the Tarquins* were *banished, L. Junius Brutus, who had particularly exerted himself, that Tarquin might be banished, and Tarquinius Collatinus the Husband of Lucretia were* made *Consuls. But* this *Dignity was taken immediately from Tarquinius Collatinus. For it was thought fit that no one should continue in the City, that was called Tarquin. who receiving his whole Estate, removed out of the City,*

urbi Romæ rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, & collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit.

10. In prima pugna Brutus & Arums Tarquinii filius invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ defensorem pudicitiæ suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem: quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque Consules habuit: cum Tarquinius Collatinus Urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio periisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsena Thusciæ Rege, & Romam pene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus

and Valerius Publicola was made Consul in his Room. Yet King Tarquin, who had been baniſh'd, rais'd a War againſt the City Rome, and having got together many Nations, fought to be reſtored to his Kingdom.

10. *In the firſt Battle Brutus and Aruns the Son of Tarquin kill'd one another. Yet the Romans came off from that Battle Victorious. The Roman Matrons mourn'd for Brutus the Defender of their Honour, as a common Father, for a Year. Valerius Publicola made Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus the Father of Lucretia his Colleague. Who dying a Natural Death, he again took for his Colleague Horatius Pulvillus. Thus the firſt Year had five Conſuls; ſince Tarquinius Collatinus quitted the City, becauſe of his Name, Brutus fell in Battle, and Spurius Lucretius died of a Diſtemper.*

11. *In the ſecond Year too, Tarquinius again made War upon the Romans in order to be receiv'd into his Kingdom; Porſena the King of Thuſcia carrying him Aſſiſtance, and was near taking Rome. But then*

1 Livy and Plutarch make it but a ſort of drawn Battle, yet tell an Idle Story, from whence the Romans took Occaſion to claim the Victory.

eſt

est. Tertio anno post reges exactos, Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, Tusculum se contulit, quæ civitas non longe ab Urbe est: atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore pernoctavit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt; & de his est triumphatum. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius ille Bruti collega, & quartum Consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut, collatis a populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturæ, quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquinii, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ Dictatura appellatur, major

too: he was vanquish'd. The third Year after the Royal Family were *driven* from Rome, *when Tarquin could not be receiv'd into his Kingdom, nor did Porsena, who had made a Peace with the Romans,* any longer *give him Assistance, he withdrew himself to* [2] *Tusculum, which Town is not far from the City* Rome, *and there lived a private Person for fourteen Years with his Wife, to be very old. In the fourth Year after the Royal Family* were *banished, the Sabines making War upon the Romans, were conquered, and* the Romans *Triumph'd over them. In the fifth Year* after, *L. Valerius that Colleague of Brutus, and a fourth Time Consul, died a natural Death, so poor, that he had the Charges of his Funeral* bore *with Money, contributed by the People, whom the Matrons mourn'd for a Year,* as they had done *for Brutus.*

12. *In the ninth Year after the banishing of the Royal Family, the Son in Law of Tarquin having raised a huge Army, to revenge the Injury* done *his Father in Law, a new Office was erected at Rome, which is*

1. He was not properly vanquish'd, but obliged to retire, because his Friend Porsena thought fit to clap up a Peace with the Romans, which their Historians say he was frightened into, by a desperate Attempt of Mucius Scævola to kill him, and a politick Pretence of his to the King, that 300 of the Romans had sworn to endeavour his Destruction, in the same bold Manner.

2. Livy says to Cumæ in Campania.

quam

quam Conſulatus. Eodem anno etiam Magiſter equitum factus eſt, qui Dictatori obſequeretur. Neque quidquam ſimilius poteſt dici, quam Dictatura antiqua, huic imperii poteſtati, quam nunc Tranquilitas veſtra habet, maxime cum Auguſtus quoque Octavianus, de quo poſtea dicemus, &, ante eum, Caius Cæſar, ſub Dictaturæ nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius: Magiſter Equitum primus, Spurius Caſſius.

called the 1 *Dictatorſhip, greater than the Conſulate. In the ſame Year likewiſe a Maſter of Horſe was made to obey the Dictator. Nor can any thing be named more like to the Imperial Authority, which now your Tranquility has, than the old Dictatorſhip, eſpecially ſince Auguſtus Octavianus too, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter, and before him Caius Cæſar reign'd under the Name and Honour of the Dictatorſhip. The firſt Dictator at Rome was Lartius,* and *Spurius Caſſius the firſt Maſter of the Horſe.*

13. Sexto decimo anno poſt reges exactos, ſeditionem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam à Senatu atq; Conſulibus premeretur. Tum & ipſe ſibi Tribunos plebis, quaſi proprios judices & defenſores creavit, per quos contra Senatum & Conſules tutus eſſe poſſet.

13. *In the ſixteenth Year after the Baniſhment of the Royal Family, the People made a Mutiny at Rome, as if they were oppreſſed by the Senate and Conſuls. Then too they made to themſelves* 2 *Tribunes of the Commons, as their own proper Judges and Defenders, by whom they might be ſecured againſt the Senate and Conſuls.*

14. Sequenti Anno Volſci contra Romanos Bellum reparaverunt: & victi acie, etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

14. *In the following Year, the Volſci renewed the War againſt the Romans; and being defeated in the Field, loſt likewiſe Corioli the beſt City which they had.*

1 This was at firſt an abſolute Power, but confined within the Space of Six Months. See ROSINUS's *Antiquities*, or PITISCUS's *Lexicon*.

2 Theſe were at firſt but Two, but their Number quickly encreas'd to Ten. And they anſwered the Deſign of their Inſtitution effectually, and contributed not a little to the future Riſe and Growth of the ROMAN State, by procuring at laſt to the Commons Admiſſion to all the great Offices of the Government; after which the ROMANS bore down all Oppoſition, 'till they made themſelves in a great meaſure Maſters of the World. For a more particular Account of their Office ſee ROSINUS, or PITISCUS.

15. Octavo

15. Octavo decimo anno poſtquam Reges ejecti erant, expulſus ex urbe Quintius Marcius dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat Volſcorum civitatem, ad ipſos Volſcos contendit iratus, & auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos ſæpe vicit: uſque ad quintum milliarium urbis acceſſit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam ſuam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, niſi ad eum mater Veturia, & uxor Volumnia ex urbe veniſſent: quarum fletu & deprecatione ſuperatus removit exercitum: Atque hic ſecundus poſt Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam ſuam eſſet.

15. *In the 18th Year after the Royal Family were turn'd out,* Q. *Marcius a* [1] *General of the Romans, who had taken Corioli, a City of the Volſci, being baniſhed the City, went over to the Volſci in a Rage, and receiv'd Aſſiſtance againſt the Romans. He often conquered the Romans. He came within five Miles of the City, deſigning too to attack the Place of his Nativity, rejecting the Deputies that begg'd Peace from him, unleſs his Mother Veturia, and his Wife Volumnia had come to him from the City, by whoſe Weeping and Importunity being prevail'd upon, he drew off his Army. And this was the ſecond from Tarquin, who was General of* an Army *againſt his own Country.*

16. Cæſone Fabio & Tito Virginio Conſulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Vejentes bellum ſoli ſuſceperunt, promittentes Senatui & populo per ſe omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, & qui ſinguli magnorum exercituum duces eſſe deberent, in prælio conciderunt.

16. When *Cæſo Fabius and Titus Virginius* were *Conſuls,* 300 *noble Men who were of the Fabian Family, undertook alone the War againſt the Vejentes, promiſing the Senate and People to manage that whole Diſpute by themſelves. Wherefore going* accordingly, *all* of them *noble Men, and who each of them ought to have been Leaders of great Armies, they fell in Battle.*

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1 MARCIUS was not General, but an inferior Officer only in the Army, to whoſe Valour the taking of CORIOLI was principally owing, from whence he had the Name of CORIOLANUS.

Unus

Unus omnino ſuperfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Poſt hæc cenſus in Urbe habitus eſt, & inventa ſunt civium capitum cxix millia.

17. Sequenti anno, cum in Algido monte, ab Urbe duodecimo ferme milliario, Romanus obſideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Dictator eſt factus: qui agrum quatuor Jugerum poſſidens, manibus ſuis colebat. Is, cum in opere & arans eſſet inventus, ſudore deterſo, togam Prætextam accepit: &, cæſis hoſtibus, liberavit exercitum.

18. Anno ccc. & altero ab Urbe condita, imperium Conſulare ceſſavit, & pro duobus Conſulibus decem facti ſunt, qui ſummam poteſtatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egiſſent, ſecundo unus ex iis Appius Claudius, Virginii cujuſdam, qui honeſtis jam ſti-

But [1] *one was left of ſo great a Family, who by Reaſon of his Childiſh Age could not be carried to the Battle. After this the Cenſus was* again *taken in the City, and there were found to be a hundred and nineteen thouſand Freemen.*

17. *In the following Tear, the Roman Army being beſieged in Mount Algidum, at about the twelfth Mile from the City, L. Quintius Cincinnatus was made Dictator; who poſſeſſing a Piece of Land of four* [2] *Jugera, till'd it with his own Hands. He being found at Work and Ploughing, wiping off the Sweat, took the Toga Prætexta, and cutting off the Enemy, delivered the Army.*

18. *In the Tear* 301 *from the Building of the City, the Conſular Government ceas'd, and inſtead of two Conſuls, ten* [3] Officers *were made, who had the ſupreme Power, being* therefore *named the Decemviri. But after they had behaved well the firſt Tear, in the ſecond, one of them Appius Claudius, who had a Deſign to debauch a young*

1 This Circumſtance is to be ſure falſe. A Family that could furniſh 300 fighting Men, had no doubt many Male Children. I wonder ſo improbable a thing could paſs upon ſuch an Author as LIVY, who for the Talent of writing Hiſtory, was at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior to any of the Ancients, either Greeks or Romans.

2 *Jugerum* is a Piece of Land 240 Foot long, and 120 broad, *i. e.* near upon half our Acre.

3 The Deſign of their Inſtitution was to compile a Body of Laws for the ROMANS, who then either had none at all, or very few. The Famous Twelve Tables were the Work of theſe ſame DECEMVIRI.

pendiis

pendiis contra Latinos in monte Algido militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit: quam pater occîdit, ne ſtuprum à Decemviro ſuſtineret: & regreſſus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata eſt Decemviris poteſtas, ipſique damnati ſunt.

19. Anno trecenteſimo decimo quinto ab urbe condita, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium præſtabant his Vejentes, & rex Vejentium Tolumnius: quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ Urbi ſunt, ut Fidenæ vii, Vejentes xviii milliario abſint. Conjunxerunt ſe his & Volſci; ſed M. Æmilio Dictatore, Lucio Quintio Cincinnato Magiſtro equitum victi, etiam regem perdiderunt: Fidenæ captæ & exciſæ. Poſt xx inde annos, Vejentani rebellaverunt.---Dictator contra ipſos miſſus eſt Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie; mox etiam civitatem diu obſidens cepit, antiquiſſimam, Italiæ-

Woman, Daughter of one Virginius, who ſerv'd in an [1] *Honourable Poſt againſt the Latins, upon Mount Algidum: whom her Father ſlew, that ſhe might not ſuffer a Raviſhment from the Decemvir; and returning to them Soldiers, rais'd a Mutiny.* Upon which *their Authority was taken from the Decemviri, and they condemn'd.*

19. *In the 315th Year from the Building the City, the Fidenatians rebelled againſt the Romans. The Vejentes gave them Aſſiſtance, and the King of the Vejentes Tolumnius: Both which States are ſo near the City* Rome, *that Fidenæ is but diſtant ſeven, and the* [2] *Vejentes* 18 *Miles. The Volſci likewiſe join'd themſelves to them. But being conquered by M. Æmilius the Dictator, and L. Quintius Cincinnatus Maſter of the Horſe, they likewiſe loſt their King. Fidenæ was taken and deſtroy'd. Twenty Years after the Vejentani rebelled. Furius Camillus was ſent Dictator againſt them, who firſt conquered them in Battle, and by and by beſieging their City*

1. *Honeſtis Stipendiis* is properly or verbally render'd, for handſome or honourable Pay. *Stipendium* ſignifies in general Wages, but moſt commonly Soldier's Pay, and ſometimes a Year's Pay. It won't be improper to obſerve here, that the Roman Soldiers at that Time ſerved the Common-wealth in the Wars, at their own Expence. It was ſome Years after, as Livy informs us, that the Decree of the Senate was made, *Ut ſtipendium miles de publico acciperet, quum ante id tempus, de ſuo quiſque functus eo munere eſſet*, L. 4. cap. 59.

2. I would rather chuſe to read in this Place Veii, which was the Name of the City of the Vejentes, and about that Diſtance from Rome.

que ditissimam. Post eam cepit & Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi prædam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam & expulsus civitate est.

20. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, & victos Romanos xi. milliario ab urbe Roma, apud flumen Alliam sequuti, etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quidquam nisi Capitolium potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent, & jam Romani fame laborarent, à Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exsulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi sunt; postea tamen, accepto etiam auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt: sed sequutus eos Camillus, ita cecîdit, ut & aurum, quod his datum fuerat, & omnia quæ ceperant militaria signa, revocaret. Ita tertium triumphans urbem ingressus est & appellatus Secundus Romulus quasi & ipse patriæ conditor.

took it, the ancientest and richest of all *Italy. After it he took Falisci a no less Noble City. But a popular Odium was rais'd against him, as if he had divided the Plunder unfairly, and he was condemn'd for that Reason, and baniſh'd the City.*

20. *Immediately the* 1 *Galli Senones came to the City, and purſuing the Romans, after they had defeated them* 11 *Miles from the City Rome, at the River Allia, they likewiſe took the City. Nor could any thing be defended but the Capitol: Which after they had beſieged a long Time, and the Romans were now pinch'd by Famine, Camillus who was in Baniſhment in a neighbouring City, came upon the Gauls, and they were overthrown with great Loſs:* 2 *however afterwards, receiving* a good Sum of *Gold, not to beſiege the Capitol, they went away; but Camillus following them, ſo maul'd them, that he both recovered the Gold, which had been given them, and all the Military Standards they had taken. So he enter'd the City a third Time in Triumph, and was call'd a ſecond Romulus, as if he likewiſe* was *the Builder of the City.*

1. Theſe Galli Senones came from about that Part of France, which is now call'd Campaigne. This was the greateſt Blow the Romans ever receiv'd, and it ſtruck ſuch a Terrour into them, that they were more afraid of the Gauls, than any other Nation, till they were entirely ſubdued by Julius Cæſar. The Day on which the Battle of Allia was fought, was ever after looked upon as unlucky, upon which it was not proper to begin any thing of Importance.

2. It is not at all likely that they would continue the Siege, and raiſe it only upon the Payment of a great Sum of Gold, after they had been ſeverely beat by Camillus. Other Authors repreſent the Matter otherways, and tell us that Camillus came upon them, whilſt the Gold was weighing off, and quite ſpoil'd their Market, by finding other gueſs Work for them, than what they were then about. See *Livy*.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER II.

ANNO cccLxv. ab urbe condita, poſt captam autem primo, dignitates mutatæ ſunt: & pro duobus Conſulibus facti Tribuni militares conſulari poteſtate. Hinc jam cœpit Romana res creſcere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volſcorum civitatem, quæ per lxx. annos Bellum geſſerat,

IN the Year [1] 365 *from the Building of the City, but the firſt after its being taken; the Government was altered, and inſtead of two Conſuls, military Tribunes with Conſular Power were made. From this Time the Roman State begun to grow. For Camillus that Year ſubdued the Nation of the Volſci, which had carried on a War* againſt the Romans *for* [2] 70

1. Eutropius is here a little out in his Chronology. Rome was taken by the Gauls in the Year 366. The Military Tribunes too with Conſular Authority had been introduced ſome Time before; which was occaſioned by a great Struggle made by the Commons for the Conſulate, who at laſt carried their point, upon which theſe Military Tribunes were quite laid aſide.

2. This is likewiſe a Miſtake, the War laſted 107 Years.

vicit, & Æquorum urbem, & Sutrinorum: Atque omnes, deletis eorum exercitibus, occupavit: Et tres ſimul triumphos egit.

2 Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Præneſtinos, qui uſque ad urbis Romæ portas bello venerant, perſequutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit: & civitates, quæ ſub ipſis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipſum Præneſte aggreſſus, in deditionem accepit: quæ omnia ab eo geſta ſunt viginti diebus, triumphuſque ipſi decretus.

3. Verum Dignitas Tribunorum Militarium non diu perſeveravit. Nam poſt aliquantum nullos placuit fieri: & quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut poteſtates ibi majores non eſſent. Reſumpſerunt tamen Tribuni Militares conſulari poteſtate iterum dignitatem, & triennio perſeveraverunt. Rurſus Conſules facti,

Years, as likewiſe, the City of the Æqui and the [1] *Sutrini, and made himſelf Maſter of them all, cutting off their Armies, and had* [2] *three Triumphs together.*

2. T. *Quintius Cincinnatus likewiſe purſuing the* [3] *Præneſtini, who had come in a Hoſtile manner up to the Gates of Rome, conquered them at the River Allia, and added the Cities which were under them to the Romans,* and *attacking Præneſte it ſelf took it by Surrender: All which Things were done by him in twenty Days, and a Triumph was voted him.*

3. *But the Office of Military Tribunes did not continue long: for after ſome time, it was thought fit no more ſhould be made; and* [4] *four Years paſt in the City ſo, that there were none of the greater Magiſtrates* Conſuls or Military Tribunes *in it. Yet the Military Tribunes with Conſular Power* at laſt *reſum'd the Government, and continued for three Years.* [5] Then *again Conſuls were made.*

1. The City of Sutrium in Tuſcany, about twenty Miles from Rome, had been taken by the other Thuſcans, but was recovered out of their Hands by the Romans, and reſtored to the Sutrini.

2. He had but one Triumph for theſe three Wars ſo ſucceſſively finiſhed.

3. Prænèſte was a City of Latium, at the Diſtance of about 20 Miles to the Eaſtward.

4. Our Author ſhould have ſaid five Years as appears from Livy.

5. Not immediately, for a whole Year paſt without either Conſuls or Military Tribunes, occaſioned by a violent Conteſt betwixt the Nobles and Commons, the former ſtruggling for a Conſular Election, the latter for that of the Military Tribunes, for which Office they were qualified to be Candidates, for the other not.

4. Lucio

4. Lucio Genucio, & Quinto Servilio Consulibus mortuus est Camillus: honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

5. Titus Quintius Dictator adversus Gallos, qui in Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto milliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Nobilissimus de Senatoribus Titus Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen, congressus occîdit: & sublato torque aureo, colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati sibi & posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt: mox per Caium Sulpicium Dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post à Caio Marcio Thusci victi sunt; vii. millia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

6. Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui à Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirones lecti sunt, factæque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel amplius armatorum millia efficiebat: parvis adhuc Romanis rebus tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat.

4. *L. Genucius and Quintus Servilius being Consuls Camillus dyed: The second Honour after Romulus was paid to him.*

5. *T. Quintius was sent Dictator against the Gauls, who had come into Italy. These had encamp'd four Miles from the City beyond the River Anien. The Noblest of the Senators T. Manlius, engaged* and *slew a Gaul, that challenged* any one of the Romans *to a single Duel, and taking from him a Gold Chain, and putting it upon his own Neck, he for ever after got the Sirname of Torquatus for himself and his Posterity. The Gauls were routed,* and *presently after conquered by the Dictator C. Sulpicius. Not long after the Thuscans were conquered by Caius Marcius; seven thousand Prisoners of them were led in Triumph.*

6. *The Census,* or Survey of the People *was again taken. And the Latins who had been subdued by the Romans, refusing to furnish their* Quota of *Soldiers, fresh Men were levied from amongst the Romans only, and ten Legions compleated, which Number made* [1] *sixty thousand Men or more: The Roman State being as yet but small.*

1. This is a Mistake, Livy tells us the Legion in this Levy consisted of 4200 Foot and 00 Horse.

Quæ

Quæ cum profectæ essent adversus Gallos duce Lucio Furio Camillo, quidam ex Gallis, unum è Romansi, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius Tribunus Militum obtulit: & cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit; mox commissa adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis & unguibus Galli oculos verberat, ne rectum posset aspicere: ita ut a Tribuno Valerio interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dederit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac propter hoc meritum, annorum trium & viginti Consul est factus.

Such was their Ability notwithstanding in Military Affairs: who marching against the Gauls under L. Furius Camillus their General; One of the Gauls challenged any one of the Romans, that was the best at his Weapons. *Upon that M. Valerius a Tribune of the Soldiers offered himself, and marching out arm'd,* [1] *a Crow sat upon his right Arm: presently after, when the Fight against the Gaul begun, the same Crow struck the Eyes of the Gaul with his Wings and Claws, that he could not look right before; so that being slain by the Tribune, he gave him not only the Victory but a Name too. For afterwards the same* Man *was called Corvinus, and for this Service was made Consul at three and twenty Years* of Age.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque à Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus Consul, ex eorum; alter, ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, & ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his perdomitis triumphatum

7. *The Latins who had refus'd to furnish their Quota of Men, begun to demand this too of the Romans, that one Consul should be made from amongst their People, and the other out of the Romans: which being deny'd them, a War was undertaken against them, and they overthrown in a great Battle; and the Generals triumph'd for*

1. Livy and Victor say the Crow sat upon his Helmet, which Madam Dacier thinks more likely to be true, because he wanted his right Arm to fight with: a little Consideration might have satisfy'd that learn'd Lady, that her Criticism was needless, the whole being a very ridiculous Story; there is small Reason sure to think, that Providence should interpose by a Miracle, to dispatch a poor Gaul.

phatum est. Statuæ Consulibus ob meritum victoriæ in Rostris positæ sunt.

8. Jam Romani potentes esse cœperant; bellum enim in centesimo & tricesimo fere milliario ab urbe apud Samnites gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam & Apuliam. Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honore Dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est, qui, cum Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio Maximo Magistro Equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, præcepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit, & Samnites delevit, ob quam rem à Dictatore capitis damnatus, quod se vetante pugnasset, ingenti favore militum & populi liberatus est: tanta Papirio seditione commota, ut pene ipse interficeretur.

the Conquest of them. Statues were erected in the 1 *Rostra for the Consuls, for their good Service in this Victory.*

8. *The Romans had now begun to grow Powerful, for a War was carried on with the Samnites, at almost a hundred and thirty Miles from the City, who are in the middle betwixt Picene, Campania and Apulia. L. Papirius Cursor went to that War, with the Honour of Dictator, who when he return'd to Rome, charged Q. Fabius Maximus Master of the Horse, whom he left with the Army, that he should not fight* whilst *he* was *absent. He finding his Advantage, engaged* the Enemy *very successfully, and cut off the Samnites, for which thing being condemn'd to dye by the Dictator, because he had fought* tho' *he forbad* him, *he was delivered by the great Favour of the Soldiers and the People: so great a Mutiny being raised against Papirius, that he was well nigh slain.*

9. Postea Samnites, Romanos, Tito Veturio & Spurio Posthumio Consulibus, in-

9. *Afterwards the Samnites defeated the Romans with huge Disgrace, and obliged them to*

1. *Rostrum* which properly signifies a Bird's Bill or Beak, is used too for sharp Spikes fix'd in the Prows of their *Longæ Naves*, or Men of War, under Water for sinking one another. The Romans had with some of these taken from the Antiates adorn'd a Part of the Forum, which from thence receiv'd the Name of *Rostra*.

genti

genti dedecore vicerunt, & ſub jugum miſerunt. Pax tamen à ſenatu & populo ſoluta eſt, quæ cum ipſis propter neceſſitatem facta fuerat. poſtea Samnites victi ſunt à L. Papirio Conſule: ſeptem millia eorum ſub jugum miſſa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius Cenſor aquam Claudiam induxit, & viam Appiam ſtravit, Samnites, reparato bello, Quintum Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus occiſis: poſtea cum pater ejus Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuiſſet, & Samnites vicit, & plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus, ambo Conſules contra Samnites miſſi, ingentibus Prœliis eos confecere.

paſs under the [1] *Yoak* when *T. Veturius, and Spurius Poſthumius* were *Conſuls. The Peace however was broken by the Senate and People, which had been made with them* [2] *in meer Neceſſity. Afterwards the Samnites were conquered by the Conſul L. Papirius*, and *ſeven thouſand of them made to paſs under the Yoak. Papirius triumph'd over the Samnites. At that time Appius Claudius the Cenſor brought the Claudian Water* into the City *and paved the Appian Way. The Samnites renewing the War, routed Q. Fabius Maximus, killing three thouſand* of his Men; *afterwards, when his Father Fabius Maximus was given him* as *his Lieutenant, he both defeated the Samnites, and took abundance of their Towns. After that both the Conſuls Publius Cornelius Rufinus*, and *Manius Curius Dentatus, were ſent againſt the Samnites*, and *ſlaughtered them in great Battles,*

1. This Yoak was a Spear tyed acroſs two others ſtuck in the Ground, under which the Romans uſed to oblige their vanquiſh'd and captive Enemies to paſs diſarm'd. They had the Complement return'd them ſometimes, as here by the Samnites.

2. The Samnites had trepanned the Romans in a Ground ſo very diſadvantageous for them, by Reaſon of it being on all Sides encloſed with Hills, that there was no Way but to ſubmit to the Mercy of the Samnites, or periſh every Mortal of them. The former they made Choice of, and ſubmitted to ſuch Articles as the Samnites thought fit to impoſe upon them, which were all immediately ſet aſide by the People and Senate, as made without their Authority, and the War renew'd, but the Conſuls who had concluded the Peace were delivered up to the Samnites, that they might, if they pleaſed, take their Revenge of them.

Tum

Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem & quadraginta actum ſuſtulerunt, neq; ullus hoſtis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum ſe Gallorum copiæ contra Romanos Thuſcis Samnitibuſq; junxerunt: ſed cum Romam tenderent; à Cn. Cornelio Dolabella Conſule deletæ ſunt.

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia ſunt, bellum indictum eſt; quia legatis Romanorum injuriam feciſſent. Hi Pyrrhum Epiri regem contra Romanos in auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat; is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum tranſmarino hoſte dimicaverunt. Miſſus eſt contra eum Conſul P. Valerius Lævinus: qui cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepiſſet, juſſit eos per caſtra duci, oſtendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho quæcumque à Romanis agerentur. Com-

Then they made an End of the War with the Samnites, which had been carried on for nine and forty Years; nor was there any Enemy within Italy that more fatigued the Roman Valour.

10. *Some Years after, again an Army of Gauls join'd themſelves with the Thuſcans and Samnites againſt the Romans; but as they were marching for Rome, they were cut off by Cn. Cornelius Dolabella the Conſul.*

11. [1] *At the ſame time War was proclaim'd againſt the Tarentines, who are* [2] *now in the furtheſt Part of Italy, becauſe they had offered an Abuſe to the Embaſſadors of the Romans. Theſe ſent for Pyrrhus King of Epire to their Aſſiſtance againſt the Romans, who derived his Extraction from the Family of Achilles. He came preſently into Italy, and then for the firſt time did the Romans engage with a Foreign Enemy. The Conſul P. Valerius Lævinus was ſent againſt him: who, when he had taken Pyrrhus's Scouts, ordered them to be led through the Camp, and the whole Army to be ſhewn them, and then to be diſmiſſed, that they might tell Pyrrhus what was doing by the Romans. Soon after a Bat-*

1 In the Year of ROME 472.

2 What *jam* has to do here, I know not. The TARENTINES were in the Days of EUTROPIUS, in the ſame Place they were in PYRRHUS's Time.

missa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit: quos in cognitos Romani expaverunt: sed nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit, Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit; occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere & truci vultu, etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicitur, cum hac voce: Se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.

12. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiisque, Romam perrexit, omnia ferro igneque vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Prænestе venit, milliario ab urbe octavo-decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui eum cum Consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice suscepti sunt, captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum Fabricium sic admiratus est, ut cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quarta parte

tle being fought, when now Pyrrhus was ready to run for it, he prevailed by the Assistance of his Elephants, which the Romans dreaded as *being unknown* to them. *But Night put an End to the Battle. Lævinus however fled in the Night. Pyrrhus took a thousand eight hundred Romans, and treated them with the greatest Honour,* and *buried their slain. Whom when he saw lie with Wounds before, and stern Looks, even* when *dead, he is said to have held up his Hands to Heaven, with this Saying, that he could be Master of the whole World, if such Soldiers had fallen to his Share.*

12. *Afterwards Pyrrhus with the Samnites, Lucanians, and Brutians, march'd towards Rome, laid all waste with Fire and Sword, ravaged Campania, and came to Prænestе at eighteen Miles distance from the City. By and by he retired into Campania, for fear of the Army which followed him with the Consul. Embassadors being sent to Pyrrhus about redeeming their Prisoners, they were honourably entertain'd by him;* and *he sent away* all *the Prisoners without any Ransom to Rome. He so admired one of the Roman Embassadors Fabricius, that when he understood he was poor, he endeavour'd to engage him to come over to him, by promising him a fourth Part*

regni

regni promissa sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transiret: contemtusque à Fabricio est. Quare cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum Cineam nomine; ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

13. Pax displicuit; remandatumque Pyrrho à Senatu est, eum cum Romanis nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, qui se armis defendere potuissent; nec ante eos ad veterem statim reverti, quàm sibi notorum hostium occisorum spolia retuliſſent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est: à quo cum quæreret Pyrrhus, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit, regum se patriam vidisse: scilicet tales illic esse omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum & reliquam Græciam putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius & Decius Mus Consules. Certamine commisso,

of his Kingdom, and was rejected by Fabricius. Wherefore Pyrrhus being taken with huge Admiration of the Romans, sent an Embassador to desire Peace upon equal Terms, who was *the principal Person* about him, *Cineas by Name, so that Pyrrhus should have that Part of Italy, which he had already seiz'd by his Arms.*

13. *The Peace displeased them, and Word was sent back again to Pyrrhus by the Senate, that he could have no Peace with the Romans, unless he retired out of Italy. Then the Romans ordered all the Prisoners, whom Pyrrhus had restor'd, to be accounted infamous, who might have defended themselves by Arms; and that they should not return to their former Condition, before they had brought* out of the Field *the Spoils of noted Enemies slain by themselves. So the Embassador of Pyrrhus returned, of whom when Pyrrhus enquired, what sort of a Place he found Rome* to be; *Cineas told him, that he had seen a Country of Kings, for they were all there such, as Pyrrhus alone was thought to be in Epire, and the rest of Greece. The Consuls P. Sulpicius and Decius Mus were sent Generals against Pyrrhus, A Battle being*

Pyrrhus vulneratus eſt, elephanti interfecti, xx. millia cæſa hoſtium; & ex Romanis tantum quinque millia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

14. Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum, Fabricius eſt miſſus; qui prius inter legatos ſollicitari non potuerat, quarta parte Regni promiſſa. Tum, cum vicina caſtra ipſe & rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneno Pyrrhum occiſurum, ſi ſibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci juſſit ad Dominum, Pyrrho que dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus ſpoſpondiſſet. Tum rex Admirans eum, dixiſſe fertur: Ille eſt Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honeſtate quam Sol à curſu ſuo averti poteſt. Tum rex in Siciliam profectus eſt. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus & Lucanis, triumphavit. Conſules deinde Manius Curius Dentatus, & Cornelius Lentulus adverſum Pyrrhum miſſi ſunt, & Curius contra eum pugnavit: exercitum ejus cecidit; ipſum Tarentum fugavit, caſtra

fought, Pyrrhus was wounded, his Elephants kill'd, and twenty thouſand of the Enemies ſlain; and only five thouſand of the Romans. Pyrrhus was puſh'd to Tarentum.

14. *A Year after, Fabricius was ſent againſt Pyrrhus, who* being *before amongſt the Embaſſadors could not be tempted by a Promiſe of the fourth Part of Pyrrhus's Kingdom. Then, whilſt he and the King had their Camps near together, Pyrrhus's Phyſician came to him in the Night, promiſing to take off Pyrrhus by Poiſon, if he would promiſe him any thing* for his Pains, *whom Fabricius ordered to be carried back bound to his Maſter, and Pyrrhus to be told, what the Phyſician had offered againſt his Life. Then the King admiring him, is reported to have ſaid, Fabricius is* the Man *that may more Difficulty be removed from* the Ways of *Honour, than the Sun from his Courſe.* [1] *Then the King went into Sicily, Fabricius having Conquered the Samnites and Lucanians triumph'd. Then the Conſuls Manius Curius Dentatus and Cornelius Lentulus were ſent againſt Pyrrhus, and Curius fought him, cut off* a great Part of *his Army, forced him to Tarentum,* and *took his*

1. To aſſiſt the SIRACUSANS.

cepit

cepit. Ea die cæsa sunt hostium xxiii. millia. Curius Dentatus in Consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam Elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam à Tarento mox recessit, & apud Argos Græciæ civitatem occisus est.

15. Caio Fabricio Luscino, C. Claudio Cinna consulibus, anno urbis conditæ cccclxi. Legati Alexandrini à Ptolemæo missi Romam venere, & à Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Quintio Gulone, C. Fabio Pictore consulibus, Picentes, bellum commovere; & ab insequentibus Consulibus Publ. Sempronio Appio Claudio victi sunt: & de his triumphatum est. Conditæ à Romanis civitates, Arminium in Gallia, & Beneventum in Samnio.

17. Marco Attilio Regulo, Lucio Junio Libone Consulibus, Salentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est: captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundusini, & de his triumphatum est.

Camp. That Day twenty three thousand of the Enemy were slain. Curius Dentatus triumph'd in his Consulship. He first brought four Elephants to Rome. Pyrrhus likewise soon after retired from Tarentum, and was slain at Argos, a City of Greece.

15. When *Caius Fabricius Luscinus*, and *C. Claudius Cinna* were *Consuls, in the Year* 1 461 *from the Building of the City, Embassadors from Alexandria sent by Ptolemy came to Rome, and obtain'd of the Romans the Alliance they desired.*

16. When *Q. Gulo* and *C. Fabius Pictor* were *Consuls, the Picentes rais'd a War, and were conquered by the following Consuls P. Sempronius* and *Appius Claudius, and they triumph'd over them.* Two *Cities were* then *built by the Romans.* 2 *Arminium in Gaul, and Beneventum in Samnium.*

17. When *M. Attilius Regulus* and *L. Junius Libo were Consuls, War was proclaim'd against the Salentines in Apulia: and the* 3 *Brundisians* were *taken, together with their City, and there was a triumph upon their Account.*

1. It should be 470

2. By GAUL is here meant the North Parts of ITALY, which were called by the ROMANS *Gallia Cisalpina*, because inhabited by GAULS. ARIMINUM lies upon the ADRIATICK Sea.

3. BRUNDISIUM now call'd BRUNDISI, lies in that Part of ITALY which was formerly call'd CALABRIA, upon the ADRIATICK, a famous Sea Port.

18. Anno ccccIxxvii, cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen eſſet, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognoſceretur, quæ copiæ Romanorum eſſent, cenſus eſt habitus; tum inventa ſunt civium capita ccxcii millia cccxxxiii, quanquam a condita urbe nunquam bella ceſſaſſent. Et contra Afros bellum ſuſceptum eſt primum, Appio Claudio & Quinto Fulvio Conſulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum eſt, & Appius Claudius de Afris & rege Siciliæ Hierone triumphavit.

18. *In the Year* 477, *when now the Name of the City Rome was famous, yet their Arms had not been carried out of Italy. That therefore it might be known, what the Forces of the Romans were, a Cenſus* or Survey *was taken, then the Heads of the Citizens were found to be two hundred and ninety two thouſand, three hundred and thirty three, tho' Wars had never ceaſed from the Building of the City. And the firſt War was undertaken againſt the Africans* when *Appius Claudius* and *Q. Fulvius* were *Conſuls. They fought againſt them in Sicily, and Appius Claudius triumph'd for* his Conqueſt of *the Africans, and Hiero King of Sicily.*

19. Inſequente anno, Valerio Marco & Octacilio Conſulibus, in Sicilia à Romanis res magnæ geſtæ ſunt. Taurominitani, Catanenſes, & præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ ſunt. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum paratum eſt. Is cum omni Nobilitate Syracuſanorum pacem à Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta.

19. *In the following Year,* when *Valerius Marcus and Octacilius* were *Conſuls, great things were perform'd by the Romans in Sicily.* [1] *The Taurominitani, Catanenſes, and* 50 *Cities beſides were taken in upon Promiſe* of good Quarter. *In the* 3*d Year War was levied againſt Hiero in Sicily He with all the Nobility of the Syracuſans obtained a Peace from the Romans, and gave them two hundred* [2] *Talents of Silver.*

1 The TAUROMINITANI and CATANENSES ly on the Eaſt-Side of the Iſland near Mount ÆTNA.

2 The TALENT made uſe of in the common Reckoning of Money, was the ATTICK Talent, which ſome will have to have been in Value leſs, and ſome more than 200 Pounds Sterling.

in

Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, & de his secundo Romæ triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani, C. Duilio & Cn. Cornelio Asino Consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, commisso prælio, Carthaginensium ducem vicit, xxxi. naves cepit, xiv. mersit, viii. millia hostium cepit, iii. millia occîdit: neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent. C. Aquilio Floro, L. Scipione Consulibus, Scipio Corsicam & Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. Lucio Manlio Volsone, M. Attilio Consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem Carthaginensium ducem: in mari pugnatum, victusque est.

The Africans in Sicily were conquered, and there was a Triumph a second time at Rome upon their Account.

20. *In the* [1] *5th Year of the Punick War, which was carried on against the Africans, the Romans first fought by Sea,* when *C. Duilius,* and *Cn. Cornelius Asinus* were *Consuls, providing* for the Purpose *Ships with Rostra, which they call'd* [2] *Liburnian. The Consul Cornelius was* [3] *trepann'd by Treachery. Duilius giving* the Enemy *Battle, defeated the General of the Carthaginians, took* 31 *Ships, sunk fourteen, took eight thousand of the Enemies,* and *kill'd* 3 *thousand: nor was any Victory more acceptable to the Romans, because being invincible by Land, they were now very powerful too by Sea. C. Aquilius Florus, and L. Scipio being Consuls, Scipio wasted Corsica and Sardinia, carried off many thousand Prisoners from thence,* and *had a Triumph.*

21. *L. Manlius Volso, and M. Attilius being Consuls, the War was carried into Africa, against Hamilcar the General of the Carthaginians; a Battle was fought at Sea, and he was*

1 The Fourth it should have been.

2 A Sort of Ships so called from LIBURNIA, from whence the Fashion of them was first brought.

3 He was invited by the General of the CARTHAGINIANS to an Interview, and basely seiz'd.

Nam

Nam perditis lxiv. navibus, retro ſe recepit: Romani xxii. amiſerunt; ſed cum in Africam tranſiſſent, primam Clypeam Africæ civitatem in deditionem acceperunt. Conſules uſque ad Carthaginem proceſſerunt, multiſque vaſtatis oppidis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, & xxvii. Millia captivorum reduxit. Attilius Regulus in Africa remanſit. Is contra Afros aciem inſtruxit, contra tres Carthaginenſium duces dimicans, victor fuit: xviii. millia hoſtium cecidit, quinque millia cum viii. elephantis cepit, lxxiv. civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginenſes, pacem à Romanis petierunt: quam cum regulus nollet niſi duriſſimis Conditionibus dare, Afri Auxilium à Lacedæmoniis petierunt: & duce Xantippo, qui à Lacedæmoniis miſſus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus eſt ultima pernicie: nam duo millia hominum tantum ex omni Romano exercitu remanſerunt; quindecim millia cum imperatore Regulo Capta ſunt, xxx. millia occiſa, Regulus ipſe in catenas conjectus.

conquered. For looſing 64 Ships, he ſheer'd off: The Romans loſt 22; but after they had paſs'd over into Africa, they firſt of all took Clypea, a City of Africa, upon Surrenders. The Conſul advanc'd up to Carthage, and having laid waſte many Towns, Manlius return'd victorious to Rome, and brought off twenty ſeven thouſand Priſoners. Attilius Regulus remain'd in Africa. He drew up his Army againſt the Africans, and *engaging with* 3 *Generals of the Carthaginians, was Conqueror. He ſlew eighteen thouſand of the Enemies, took five thouſand with* 8 *Elephants,* and *receiv'd* 74 *Cities upon promiſe of Quarter. Then the conquered Carthaginians begg'd Peace of the Romans; which when Regulus would not grant them, but upon very hard Terms, the Africans begg'd Aſſiſtance of the Lacedemonians; and by the General Xantippus, who was ſent them by the Lacedemonians, the General of the Romans Regulus was defeated with prodigious Slaughter: For there were only two thouſand Men left of all the Roman Army: Fifteen thouſand with the Commander Regulus were taken, thirty thouſand ſlain, Regulus himſelf clapt in Chains.*

22. M. Æmilio Paulo, Serv. Fulvio Nobiliore Con-

22. When *M. Æmilius Paulus,* and *Fulvius Nobilior*

ſulibus

ſulibus ambo Conſules Romani Africam profecti ſunt, cum trecentarum Navium claſſe Clypeam petunt, & contra Carthaginenſes venerunt. Primum Afros navali certamine ſuperant. Æmilius Conſul centum & quatuor naves hoſtium demerſit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim millia hoſtium aut occîdit, aut cepit, militem ſuum ingenti præda ditavit: Et ſubacta Africa tum fuiſſet, niſi tanta fames fuiſſet, ut diutius expectare exercitus non poſſet. Conſules cum victrici claſſe redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium paſſi ſunt: & tanta tempeſtas fuit, ut ex quadringentis ſexaginta quatuor navibus, octoginta ſervari vix potuerint: neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempeſtas audita eſt. Romani tamen ſtatim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

23. Cnæus Servilius Cæpio & C. Sempronius Blæſus Conſules cum ducentis ſexaginta navibus ad Africam

were *Conſuls, both the Roman Conſuls went to Africa, they make for Clypea with a Fleet of* 300 *Ships, and proceeded againſt the Carthaginians. They firſt defeat the Africans in a Sea fight. The Conſul Æmilius ſunk* [1] 104 *Ships of the Enemies, took* 30 *with the Soldiers on Board, either ſlew or took* 15 *thouſand of the Enemies, and enrich'd his Soldiers with abundance of Plunder. And Africa would have been then ſubdued, unleſs there had been ſo great a Famine, that the Army could not ſtay any longer. The Conſuls returning with the victorious Fleet, ſuffered Ship-wreck about Sicily. And ſo great was the Tempeſt, that of* [2] 464 *Ships, ſcarce fourſcore could be ſaved: Nor was* ever *ſo great a Tempeſt at Sea heard of at any Time. Yet the Romans immediately built* 200 *new Ships, nor was their Courage* [3] *broken in any Reſpect.*

23. *The Conſuls Cnæus Servilius Cæpio,* and *C. Sempronius Blæſus, went to Africa with* 260 *Ships, and took ſome*

1 Some ſay 114.

2 Here ſeems to be a Miſtake in the Number, as Madam DACIER juſtly takes Notice; for he has but juſt told us, that the Conſuls went to Africa with 300 Ships, and that they took but 30, which together come far ſhort of 464: There muſt be therefore a Miſtake made by the Copier of Books, in one Place or other, the Author could not be guilty of ſuch a Contradiction.

3 *Infractus*, which uſually ſignifies unbroken, has ſometimes the Signification of the ſimple Word *fractus*, as here, and in VIRGIL.

Torpent infracta ad prælia vires.

profecti ſunt, aliquot civitates ceperunt: prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium paſſi ſunt. Itaque cum continuæ Calamitates Romanis diſplicerent, decrevit ſenatus ut a Maritimis præſidiis diſcederetur, & tantum ſexaginta naves ad præſidium Italiæ ſalvæ eſſent.

24. Lucio Cæcilio Metello C. Furio Pacillo Conſulibus, Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum cxxx. elephantis, & magnis copiis venientem ſuperavit, xx. millia hoſtium cecidit, ſex & viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit, & Romam deduxit ingenti Pompa, cum cxxx. elephantorum numero omnia itinera compleret. Poſt hæc mala Carthaginenſes Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficiſceretur, & pacem à Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Romam cum veniſſet, inductus in ſenatum, nihil quaſi Romanus egit; dixitque ſe ex illa die, qua in poteſtatem Afrorum veniſſet, Romanum eſſe deſiiſſe. Itaque & uxorem à complexu removit, & Ro-

Cities: and *bringing back abundance of Plunder, ſuffered Shipwreck. Wherefore becauſe theſe continued Loſſes did not pleaſe the Romans, the Senate decreed to decline fighting at Sea, and that there ſhould only ſixty Ships be kept for the Security of Italy.*

24. *When L. Cæcilius Metellus,* and *C. Furius Pacillus* were *Conſuls, Metellus defeated in Sicily a General of the Africans, coming* againſt him *with* 130 *Elephants, and a vaſt Army; he kill'd* 20000 *of the Enemies, took* 26 *Elephants, and pick'd up the Reſt that ſtrayed away by Means of the Numidians, whom he had to aſſiſt him, and brought them to Rome in great Pomp, filling all the Roads with* this *Number of* 130 *Elephants. After theſe Misfortunes, the Carthaginians deſired the General Regulus, whom they had taken, to go to Rome, and procure a Peace* for them, *from the Romans, and make an Exchange of Priſoners.*

25. *After he was come to Rome, being brought into the Senate, he acted nothing as a Roman, and ſaid that from the Day in which he came into the Hands of the Africans, he had ceaſed to be a Roman. Wherefore he both hinder'd his Wife from*

manis

manis ſuaſit, ne pax cum Pœnis fieret : Illos enim fractos tot caſibus, ſpem nullam habere, ſe tanti non eſſe, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum ſe & ſenem & paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, rederentur : itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admiſit : ipſe Carthaginem rediit ; offerentibuſque Romanis, ut eum Romæ tenerent, negavit ſe in ea urbe manſurum, in qua, poſtquam Afris ſervierat, dignitatem honeſti civis habere non poſſet. Regreſſus igitur ad Africam, omnibus ſuppliciis extinctus eſt.

embracing him, and adviſed the Romans, that a Peace ſhould not be made with the Carthaginians; for that they being brought low by ſo many Misfortunes had no Hopes; that he was not ſo much worth, that ſo many thouſand Priſoners ſhould be reſtored for him alone, an old Man, and a few of the Romans, that were taken, and accordingly he carried it: for no one would hearken to the Africans, upon their *deſiring a Peace, be return'd to Carthage,* [1] *and the Romans offering to keep him at Rome, he deny'd that he would continue in that City, in which, after he had been in a State of Captivity, amongſt the Africans, he could not have the Dignity of an honourable Citizen: Wherefore returning to Africa,* [2] *he was put to Death with all manner of Tortures.*

1 If the ROMANS did offer to keep REGULUS, contrary to his Word given the CARTHAGINIANS to return, it was very baſe and diſhonourable in them, and not agreeable to the Accounts their Hiſtorians give us of their Conduct, upon other like Occaſions.

2 The Truth of this Particular of the Story, tho' we meet with it in many and the beſt of the ROMAN Authors, and tho' it be not expreſly contradicted by any one either of the ROMANS or GREEKS that write the Roman Story, yet is very juſtly queſtion'd by ſome. For 1ſt, POLYBIUS, who writes the Hiſtory of this War, ſays not a Word of it ; of which Silence, in a Matter ſo remarkable and important, no other Account can be given, but that he did not believe it, or knew it to be falſe, but perhaps had no Mind to take Notice of it, as ſuch, for fear of giving Offence to the ROMANS, who appear to have been fond of the Story. 2dly, We learn from a Fragment of DIODORUS SICULUS, that the two Carthaginian Generals BOSTAR and HAMILCAR taken Priſoners in this War, were put into the Hands of the ATTILII, Sons of this REGULUS ; that ſome time after, upon the Death of REGULUS, his Widow ſuppoſing he had died δι' ἀμέλειαν, for want of good looking after, incenſed her Sons ſo much againſt their Priſoners, that by their ill Uſage of them, one of them died ; and Complaint being made to the Tribunes of the COMMONS of the Matter, they

26. P. Claudio Pulchro, C. Junio Conſulibus, Claudius contra auſpicia pugnavit, & à Carthaginenſibus victus eſt. Nam ex ducentis & viginti navibus, cum triginta fugit: xc. cum pugnatoribus captæ ſunt, demerſæ ceteræ, viginti millia capta. Alius quoque Conſul claſſem naufragio amiſit, exercitum tamen ſalvum habuit; quia vicina littora erant.

27. Caio Luctatio Catulo, Aulo Poſthumio Albino Conſulibus, anno belli Punici xxiii. Catulo bellum contra Afros Commiſſum eſt. Profectus eſt cum ccc. navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipſum cccc. paraverunt. Luctatius Catulus navem æger aſcendit: vulneratus enim in pugna ſuperiore fuerat. Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum eſt ingenti virtute Romanorum; nam 73 Carthaginenſium naves captæ ſunt, cxxv. demerſæ; xxxii millia hoſtium capta,

26. When *P. Claudius Pulcher*, and *C. Junius* were *Conſuls, Claudius fought contrary to the Auſpicies, and was defeated by the Carthaginians: for he fled with* 30 only *of* 220 *Ships,* 90 *were taken with the Souldiers on Board, the reſt were ſunk,* and *twenty thouſand* Men *made Priſoners. The other Conſul too loſt his Fleet by Shipwreck, yet ſaved his Army, becauſe the Shore was near.*

27. *C. Luctatius Catulus and A. Poſthumius Albinus being Conſuls, in the* [1] *Year of the Carthaginian War* 23, *the War againſt the Africans was committed to Catulus. He went with* 300 *Ships into Sicily. The Africans fitted out* 400 *againſt him. Luctatius Catulus went aboard his Ship ſick, for he had been wounded in the former Fight. A Battle was fought with the utmoſt Bravery on the Romans ſide, over-againſt* [2] *Lilybæum a City of Sicily; for* 73 *Ships of the Carthaginians were taken,* 125 *ſunk, thirty two thouſand of the Enemies made Priſoners, and*

ſummon'd the young Gentlemen before them, and threatned them with very ſevere Puniſhment if they did not for the Time to come take all fitting and due Care of their Priſoners; and that they narrowly 'ſcaped being put to Death for what they had done, as highly tending to the Scandal of the ROMAN Name. From which put together, it appears very likely that this Story of the cruel Death REGULUS was was put to, was a pure Invention of the ATTILII, or their Mother, to cover or excuſe their own Barbarity. See PALMERIUS's Note upon APPIANUS ALEXANDRINUS of TOLLIUS's Edition, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 4.

1 From the Building of the CITY 510.

2 LILYBÆUM lay in the South-Weſt Corner of the Iſland, near a Cape of the ſame Name.

xiii. occisa: infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersæ; pugnatum est vi. Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, tributaque iis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur à Carthaginensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginenses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus jussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publica custodia essent; qui autem à privatis tenerentur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis quàm à Carthaginensibus solveretur.

13 thousand *slain. An infinite Quantity of Gold and Silver came into the Possession of the Romans: Twelve Ships of the Roman Fleet were sunk. This Battle was fought upon the* 1 *sixth of the Ides of March. Immediately the Carthaginians sued for Peace, and a Peace was granted to them. The Prisoners of the Romans, who were in the Possession of the Carthaginians, were restored. The Carthaginians likewise desired, they might be permitted to redeem their Prisoners, which the Romans had of the Africans.* 2 *The Senate ordered those to be restored without Ransom, that were in the Custody of the Publick: But for those who were in the Possession of private Persons, that their Ransom-Money being paid their Masters, they should return to Carthage, and that that Money should be paid out of the publick Treasury, rather than by the Carthaginians.*

28. Quintus Luctatius, Aulus Manlius Consules creati bellum Falisci intulerunt: quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit: quod ambo Consules intra

28. *Quintus Luctatius* and *Aulus Manlius being chosen Consuls made War upon the Falisci: which was formerly a wealthy State of Italy: which the Consuls together finish'd in six Days after*

1 That is on the 10th of March. For in the Months of March, May, June and October, the 15th Day was called the IDES, the Day before, the second of the Ides or *pridie Iduum*, and so backwards, till the 7th Day, which in the forementioned Months was called the NONES, but in all the other Months, the 13th was the Ides, and the 5th the Nones.

2 This was generous and noble, and nothing like offering to keep Regulus, to the Ruin of his Honour, and their own Shame.

sex

ſex dies quam venerant, tranſegerunt, xv. millibus hoſtium cæſis, cæteris pace conceſſâ, agro tamen ex medietate ſublato.

they came there; fifteen thouſand of the Enemy being ſlain, a Peace granted to the reſt, and yet their Land to the half Part being taken from them.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER III.

FInito igitur Punico bello, quod per xxii. annos contractum eſt, Romani jam clariſſima gloria noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum Ægypti regem miſerunt, auxilia promittentes: quia rex Syriæ Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit: jam enim fuerat pugna tranſacta. Eodem tempore potentiſſimus rex Siciliæ Hiero Romam venit ad ludos ſpectandos, & ducenta millia modiorum tritici populo dono dedit.

WHerefore the Punick War being ended, which was carried on for 22 *Years: The Romans being now famous, for their moſt celebrated Glory, ſent Embaſſadors to Ptolemy King of Egypt, promiſing* him *Aſſiſtance; becauſe Antiochus King of Syria had made War upon him. He gave thanks to the Romans,* but *did not accept their Aſſiſtance: for now the War was ended. At the ſame time Hiero the moſt powerful King of Sicily, came to Rome to ſee the* publick *Games, and preſented* 200 *thouſand* 1 *Modii of Wheat to the People.*

1 The *Modius* is commonly computed to be about a Peck and a half of our Meaſure.

2. Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco Conſulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum geſtum eſt, & de his triumphatum. Carthaginenſes tum bella reparare tentabant, Sardinienſes, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellentes. Venit tamen legatio Carthaginenſium Romam, & pacem impetravit.

3. Tito Manlio Torquato, Caio Attilio Balbo Conſulibus, de Sardis triumphatum eſt : & pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod his poſt Romam conditam ſemel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat.

4. Lucius Poſthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus Conſules bellum contra Illyrios geſſerunt : & multis civitatibus captis, etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt. Tum primum de Illyriis triumphatum eſt.

5. Lucio Æmilio Conſule ingentes Gallorum copiæ Alpes tranſierunt : ſed pro Romanis tota Italia conſenſit ; traditumque eſt Fabio Hiſtorico, qui ei bello interfuit, Dccc. millia ho-

2. *L. Cornelius Lentulus* and *Fulvius Flaccus being Conſuls, in whoſe Year Hiero had come to Rome, a War was carried on likewiſe againſt the Ligurians, within Italy, & there was a Triumph upon their Account. The Carthaginians then attempted to renew the War, exciting the Sardinians, who by an Article of the Peace were obliged to be ſubject to the Romans, to rebel : yet an Embaſſy of the Carthaginians came to Rome, and obtain'd Peace.*

3. *T. Manlius Torquatus* and *C. Attilius Balbus being Conſuls, there was a Triumph over the Sardinians : And a Peace being made in all Places, the Romans had no War ; which had happened to them but once, ſince the Building of Rome,* when *Numa Pompilius was reigning.*

4. *The Conſuls L. Poſthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus carried on a War againſt the Illyrians : and takeing many Cities receiv'd likewiſe their Princes upon Submiſſion. Then for the firſt time was there a Triumph over the Illyrians.*

5. When *L. Æmilius* was *Conſul, a huge Army of the Gauls paſs'd the Alps : But all Italy was unanimous for the Romans ; and it is recorded by Fabius the Hiſtorian, who was actually preſent in that War,*

minum

minum parata ad id bellum fuiſſe: ſed res per Conſules tantum proſpere geſta eſt: xl. millia hoſtium interfecta ſunt, & triumphus Æmilio decretus.

6. Aliquot deinde annis poſt, contra Gallos intra Italiam pugnatum eſt: finitumque eſt bellum Marco Claudio Marcello, Cnæo Cornelio Scipione Conſulibus. Tunc Marcellus cum parva manu equitum dimicavit, & regem Gallorum, Viridomarum nomine, manu ſua occidit. Poſtea cum collega ſuo ingentes copias Gallorum peremit; Mediolanum expugnavit: grandem prædam Romam pertulit: ac triumphans Marcellus ſpolia Galli ſtipiti impoſita humeris ſuis vexit.

7. M. Minucio, P. Cornelio Conſulibus, Iſtris bellum illatum eſt, quia latrocinati naves Romanorum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant: perdomitiq; ſunt

that 1 *eight hundred thouſand Men were levied for that War: But the Buſineſs was ſucceſsfully managed by the Conſuls only: forty thouſand of the Enemy were ſlain; and a Triumph voted for Æmilius.*

6. *Then ſome Years after, the* Romans *again engaged againſt the Gauls within Italy: and the War was ended by the Conſuls M. Claudius Marcellus and Cnæus Cornelius Scipio. Then Marcellus fought* the Enemy *with a ſmall Body of Horſe, and ſlew the King of the Gauls, Viridomarus by Name, with his own Hands. Afterwards with his Colleague, he cut off a vaſt Army of the Gauls, took* 2 *Mediolanum*; and *brought abundance of Plunder to Rome. And Marcellus in his Triumph carried upon his Shoulders the Spoils of the Gaul hung upon a Stake.*

7. *M. Minucius* and *P. Cornelius being Conſuls, a War was made upon the* 3 *Iſtrians becauſe they had robbed* ſome *Ships of the Romans, which were bringing Corn* to the City: *and*

1 An incredible Number, conſidering the ROMANS upon other Occaſions never affected great Armies: They rarely exceeded Forty Thouſand, and were often much below that Number: Their Succeſſes were owing to the admirable Contrivance of their Government at Home, for the Encouragement of True Merit, and their good Diſcipline in their Armies Abroad. But this Extraordinary Preparation for the Reception of the GAULS, was the Effect of that Terrible Impreſſion, the ſacking of ROME by that People, had made in the Minds of the *ROMANS*.

2 In the North-Weſt Parts of ITALY above the Po, the Capital City of the People call'd GALLI INSUBRES, now MILAN.

3 The ISTRI were a People lying betwixt Italy and ILLYRICUM.

omnes. Eodem anno bellum Punicum ſecundum Romanis illatum eſt per Annibalem Carthaginenſium ducem, qui Saguntum Hiſpaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggreſſus eſt, agens viceſimum ætatis annum; copiis congregatis cl. millibus peditum, & xx. millibus equitum. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abſtineret. Is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Carthaginem miſerunt, ut mandaretur Annibali, ne bellum contra ſocios populi Romani gereret: ſed dura reſponſa à Carthaginenſibus reddita. Saguntini interea fame victi; captique ab Annibale, ultimis pœnis afficiuntur.

they were all conquered. In the 1 *ſame Year the ſecond War of the Carthaginians was made upon the Romans, by Annibal General of the Carthaginians, who ventured to attack* 2 *Saguntum a City of Spain, and an Ally of the Romans* when he was *going upon the* 3 *20th Year of his Age; having got together an Army of an hundred and fifty thouſand Foot and twenty thouſand horſe. The Romans charg'd him by Deputies* ſent for that Purpoſe, *to forbear the War: he would not admit the Deputies* to a hearing. *The Romans likewiſe ſent to Carthage,* deſiring *that Orders might be ſent to Annibal, not to carry on a War againſt the Allies of the Roman People. But a rough Reply was made by the Carthaginians. In the mean time the Saguntini, being forc'd by Famine, and taken by Annibal, were ſubjected to* 4 *the moſt extreme Puniſhments.*

8. Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hiſpaniam profectus eſt, Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam: bellum Carthaginenſibus in-

8. *Then P. Cornelius Scipio went with an Army into Spain, Tiberius Sempronius into Sicily:* and *War was proclaim'd againſt the Carthaginians. Annibal ha-*

1 This is a Miſtake, it was two Years after that the ſecond Punick War begun, *viz.* In the Year from the Building of ROME 534.

2 SAGUNTUS was a City of HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS, ſituated about a Mile from the MEDITERRANEAN, now MORVEDRE.

3 ANNIBAL was then 27 Years of Age.

4 The Principal Inhabitants burnt themſelves, and their Subſtance; of the Reſt, all the Males of Age were put to the Sword, and the Women, *&c.* divided amongſt the Soldiers as Booty.

dictum

dictum est. Annibal relicto in Hispania fratre Asdrubale Pyrenæum transiit: Alpes adhuc in ea parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam lxxx. millia peditum, & xx. millia equitum, septem & triginta elephantes adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures & Galli Annibali se junxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Annibalis adventu, è Sicilia exercitum Ariminum trajecit.

9. Publius Cornelius Scipio Annibali primus occurrit: commisso prælio, fugatis suis ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sempronius Gracchus & ipse conflixit apud Trebiam amnem: is quoque vincitur. Annibali multi se in Italia dediderunt. Inde ad Tusciam veniens Annibal, Flaminio Consuli occurrit: ipsum Flaminium interemit: Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt: cæteri diffugerunt. Missus adversus Annibalem postea à Romanis Quintus Fabius maximus; is eum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu fregit: mox inventa occasione vicit.

ving left his Brother Asdrubal in Spain, pass'd the Pyrenæan and laid open for himself the Alps, as yet unpass'd in that Part. He is said to have brought into Italy fourscore thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse, and seven and thirty Elephants. In the mean time many of the Ligurians & Gauls join'd themselves to Annibal. Sempronius Gracchus hearing of Annibal's coming into Italy, drew his Army out of Sicily to Ariminum.

9. [1] *Publius Cornelius Scipio first meets Annibal*; and *joining Battle, his Men being routed, he return'd wounded into the Camp. Sempronius Gracchus likewise engag'd him at the River* [2] *Trebias*; *he likewise is defeated. Many in Italy surrendered themselves to Annibal. From thence Annibal coming into Tuscia, meets with the Consul Flaminius: slew Flaminius himself:* and [3] *twenty five thousand Romans* besides *were kill'd, the rest fled. Afterwards Q. Fabius Maximus was sent against Annibal by the Romans. He by declining Battle broke his Mettle for him, and soon after, having got an Advantage* against him, *routed him.*

1 He was not gone into Spain then, as our Author says in the foregoing Chapter, but he had sent his Brother Cnæus thither.

2 It falls into the Po on the South-side.

3 Livy says but Fifteen Thousand.

10. Quingenteſimo & quadrageſimo anno à condita urbe, Lucius Æmilius, P. Terentius Varro contra Annibalem mittuntur, Fabioque ſuccedunt: qui Fabius ambos Conſules monuit, ut Annibalem callidum & impatientem ducem non aliter vincerent, quam prælium differendo. Verum cum impatientia Varronis Conſulis, contradicente Conſule altero, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apulia pugnatum eſſet, ambo Conſules ab Annibale vincuntur. In ea pugna tria millia Afrorum pereunt; magna pars de exercitu Annibalis ſauciatur: nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti ſunt: periit enim in eo Æmilius Paulus Conſul: Conſulares & Prætorii xx. Senatores capti aut occiſi xxx. nobiliores viri ccc.

10. *In* 1 540*th Year from the Building of the City,* L *Æmilius*, and *P. Terentius Varro are ſent againſt Annibal, and ſucceed Fabius: which Fabius warn'd* 2 *both the Conſuls, that they could no otherways conquer that ſubtle and impatient General, than by waving Battle. But a Battle being fought, through the Impatience of the Conſul Varro, tho' the other Conſul oppoſed it, at a Country Town, which is called Cannæ in Apulia; both the Conſuls are overthrown by Annibal. In that Battle three thouſand of the Africans are loſt, a great Part of Annibal's Army is wounded; however the Romans were not more roughly handled in any Battle with the Carthaginians: for the Conſul Æmilius Paulus fell in it; and twenty Gentlemen that had been Conſuls and Prætors, thirty Senators were taken or ſlain* beſides *three hundred Noblemen,*

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2 He ſhould have ſaid 537.

2 He did not addreſs himſelf to both the Conſuls, but ÆMILIUS only; the other VARRO, who was but a Butcher's Son, but had raiſed himſelf by his Mettle and Activity to the Conſulate, he knew to be too violently bent upon fighting, to regard any Advice of his to the contrary. The Event ſeems to prove, that FABIUS had a thorough Knowledge of the Romans, and the Enemy they had to deal with, and therefore that his Advice was well grounded. But for all that, the Romans were ſo far from expreſſing any Reſentment againſt the Man, who ſeem'd by his Raſhneſs to have brought this terrible Stroak upon them; that upon his Return to ROME, he was met by all Degrees of People, and publickly thank'd, for teſtifying, by thus facing his Country again, that he did not deſpair of its Recovery from the ill Condition it was at that time in, and they continued to him a Command in their Armies for ſeveral Years together after this; in which the Roman People ſhew'd a Greatneſs of Soul rarely to be found in ſingle Perſons.

mih

militum xl. millia ; equitum tria millia & quingenti ; in quibus malis nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus eſt. Servi quod nunquam ante, manumiſſi, & milites facti ſunt.

11. Poſt eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, ſe ad Annibalem tranſtulerunt. Annibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent. reſponſumque eſt à Senatu, eos cives non eſſe neceſſarios, qui, cum armati eſſent, capi potuiſſent. Ille omnes poſtea variis ſupliciis interfecit, & tres modios aureorum Annulorum Carthaginem miſit ; quos è manibus Equitum Romanorum, Senatorum, & militum detraxerat. Interea in Hiſpania, ubi frater Annibalis Aſdrubal remanſerat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris ſubigeret, à duobus Scipionibus Romanis ducibus vincitur ; perditque in Pugna xxxv. millia hominum, ex his capiuntur x. millia, occiduntur xxv.

and 40 *thouſand Soldiers, three thouſand five hundred Horſe. In the midſt of which Loſſes none of the Romans would make any Mention of Peace : The Slaves which* had *never* been done *before, were enfranchis'd and made Soldiers.*

11. *After that Battle many Cities of Italy, which had been ſubject to the Romans, went over to Annibal. Annibal offered the Romans* Liberty *to redeem the Priſoners: and* 1 *Anſwer was made by the Senate, that thoſe Citizens were not neceſſary, who though they were arm'd, could be taken Priſoners. He afterwards put them all to Death with various Tortures, and ſent* 2 *three Modii of gold Rings to Carthage, which he had taken from the Hands of the Romans Knights, Senators and Soldiers. In the mean time in Spain, where the Brother of Annibal Aſdrubal had ſtay'd with a great Army, to reduce all that* Province *under the Africans, he is conquered by the two Roman Generals the Scipios, and looſes in* that *Battle thirty five thouſand Men : of theſe ten thouſand are taken, twenty five thouſand are ſlain.*

1 A ſtrange kind of an Anſwer in ſuch ſort of Circumſtances, and which ſhews the invincible Spirit of the ROMANS at that Time.

2 LIVY ſays three and a half, a vaſt Quantity, which gave Occaſion to PLINY to conjecture, that at that time the Gold Ring was wore by the Commoners, as well as thoſe of the Equeſtrian and Senatorian Order, which afterwards was confined to the two latter. See PLINY, *B.* 33. *C.* 50.

Mit-

Mittuntur ei à Carthaginenſibus ad reparandas vires xii. millia peditum, iv. millia equitum, xx. elephanti.

12. Anno quarto poſtquam in Italiam Annibal venit, Marcus Claudius Marcellus Conſul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Annibalem bene pugnavit. Annibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam, Calabriam & Brutios occupavit: quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniæ Philippus ad eum legatos miſit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos, ſub hac conditione, ut deletis Romanis, ipſe quoque contra Græcos ab Annibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi, & re cognita, Romani in Macedoniam Marcum Valerium Lævinum ire juſſerunt; in Sardiniam Titum Manlium Proconſulem: Nam etiam ea ſollicitata ab Annibale Romanos deſeruerat.

13. Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur; in Italia contra Annibalem; in Hiſpania, contra fratrem ejus Aſdrubalem; in Macedonia, contra Philippum; in Sardinia, contra Sardos, & alterum Aſdrubalem Carthaginenſem. Is à Tito

Twelve thouſand Foot, four thouſand Horſe, and *twenty Elephants are ſent him by the Carthaginians, to recruit his Army.*

12. *In the fourth Year after Annibal came into Italy, M. Claudius Marcellus the Conſul, fought ſucceſsfully againſt Annibal, at Nola a City of Campania. Annibal ſeiz'd upon many Cities of the Romans, in Apulia, Calabria, and the* Country of the *Brutii. At which time likewiſe Philip King of Macedonia ſent Meſſengers to him, promiſing* him *Aſſiſtance againſt the Romans, upon this Condition, that after the Romans ſhould be conquered, he ſhould likewiſe receive Aſſiſtance from Annibal againſt the Greeks. Wherefore theſe Meſſengers of Philip being taken, and the Matter diſcovered, the Romans ordered M. Valerius Lævinus to go into Macedonia, Titus Manlius the Proconſul into Sardinia: for that* Iſland *too being wheedled by Annibal, had forſaken the Romans.*

13. *Thus at one time the War was carried on in four* ſeveral *Places; in Italy againſt Annibal; in Spain againſt his Brother Aſdrubal; in Macedonia againſt Philip;* and *in Sardinia againſt the Sardinians, and the other Aſdrubal a Carthaginian. He was taken alive*

Manlio

Manlio Proconſule, qui ad Sardiniam miſſus fuerat, vivus eſt captus; occiſa cum eo xii. millia, capti mille quingenti; & à Romanis Sardinia ſubacta. Manlius victor captivos & Aſdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philipus à Lævino in Macedonia vincitur, & in Hiſpania à Scipionibus Aſdrubal, & Mago tertius frater Annibalis.

14. Decimo anno poſtquam Annibal in Italiam venerat, P. Sulpicio, Cnæo Fulvio Conſulibus, Annibal uſque ad quartum milliarium Urbis acceſſit, equites ejus uſque ad portas, mox Conſulum metu, cum exercitu venientium, Annibal ad Campaniam ſe recepit. In Hiſpania à fratre Aſdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer remanſit; caſu enim magis quàm virtute erant decepti: quo tempore etiam à Conſule Marcello Siciliæ magna pars capta eſt, quam tenere Afri cæperant: & ex nobiliſſima urbe

by T. Manlius the Proconſul, who had been ſent to Sardinia: there were ſlain with him twelve thouſand Men, a thouſand five hundred taken, and Sardinia ſubdued by the Romans. The Conqueror Manlius brought off the Priſoners and Aſdrubal to Rome. In the mean time too Philip is beat by Lævinus in Macedonia, and Aſdrubal and Mago the third Brother of Annibal by the Scipios in Spain.

14. *In the* [1] *tenth Year after Annibal came into Italy,* when *Publius Sulpicius,* and *Cnæus Fulvius* were *Conſuls, Annibal came within four Miles of the City,* and *his Horſe up to the very Gates,* but *preſently for fear of the Conſuls,* [2] who were *coming with an Army, Annibal withdrew himſelf into Campania. In Spain both the Scipios, who had been victorious for ſeveral Years, are ſlain by* Annibal's *Brother Aſdrubal: yet the Army remain'd entire; for they had been trepann'd more by chance, than* any *good Conduct* of the Enemy: *at which time too, a great Part of Sicily was reduced by the Conſul Marcellus, which the Africans had begun to take Poſſeſſion of; and abundance of Spoil was carried be-*

1 It ſhould be the Eighth.

2 They did actually come up with him, and fought him, but the Battle was not deciſive, by reaſon of a great Tempeſt that parted them.

Syra

Syracuſana præda ingens prælata eſt. Lævinus in Macedonia cum Philippo & multis Græciæ populis, & rege Aſiæ Attalo, amicitiam fecit: & ad Siciliam profectus, Annonem quendam Afrorum ducem apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipſo oppido cepit, eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus miſit; xl. civitates in deditionem accepit, xxvi. expugnavit. Ita omni Sicilia recepta, Macedonia fracta, cum ingenti gloria Romam regreſſus eſt. Annibal in Italia Cnæum Fulvium Conſulem ſubito aggreſſus cum octo milibus hominum interfecit.

15. Interea ad Hiſpanias, ubi occiſis duobus Scipionibus nullus Romanus dux erat, Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum geſſerat, annos natus quatuor & viginti, vir Romanorum omnium & ſua ætate, & poſteriori tempore fere primus. Is Carthaginem Hiſpaniæ capit; in qua omne

fore him in his Triumph, *taken from* [1] *the moſt noble City of Syracuſe. Lævinus in Macedonia made an Alliance with* [2] *Philip, and many of the States of Greece, and Attalus the King of Aſia; and going into Sicily took Anno a certain General of the Carthaginians at the City of Agrigentum, with the Town it ſelf, and ſent him to Rome with* other *noble Priſoners: he took in* 40 *Cities upon Surrender, and twenty ſix by Force. Thus having recovered all Sicily, and humbled Macedonia, he return'd with great Glory to Rome. Annibal in Italy ſuddenly falling upon the Conſul Cnæus Fulvius, kill'd him with eight thouſand Men.*

15. *In the mean time is ſent to Spain, where after the two Scipios were ſlain, there was no Roman General, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the Son of that Publius Scipio, who had carried on the War there, four and twenty Years old, almoſt the greateſt Man of all the Romans, both in his own Age, and the following time. He takes* [3] *Carthage in Spain; in which the*

1 This City was defended againſt MARCELLUS, one of the greateſt Generals the ROMANS then had, for three Years together, by the wonderful Management of ARCHIMEDES, the greateſt Mathematician that ever lived, excepting our Sir *Iſaac Newton*, who will be the Glory of his Country, 'till Time ſhall be no more.

2 This is, I fear, a Miſtake; for LIVY takes no Notice of any Alliance with Philip, tho' he does of the reſt.

3 This was call'd CARTHAGO NOVA, now CARTAGENA, built by the CARTHAGINIANS: It lies in that Part of SPAIN, call'd the Kingdom of MURCIA.

aurum

aurum & argentum, & belli apparatum Afri habebant: nobiliſſimos quoque obſides, quos ab Hiſpanis acceperant: Magonem etiam fratrem Annibalis ibidem capit; quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia poſt hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hiſpanorum obſides parentibus reddidit. Qua re omnes fere Hiſpani ad eum uno animo tranſierunt. Poſtque Aſdrubalem Annibalis fratrem victum fugat, & prædam maximam capit.

Africans had all their Gold and Silver, and Ammunition; and *noble Hoſtages too, which they had received from the Spaniards. he takes in the ſame place likewiſe Mago the Brother of Annibal, whom he ſends to Rome with others. There was huge Joy at Rome, after this News. Scipio reſtored the Hoſtages of the Spaniards to their Parents: Upon which thing almoſt all the Spaniards went over to him with one Conſent. And afterwards he puts to Flight Aſdrubal the Brother of Annibal*, and *gets abundance of Plunder.*

16. Interea in Italia Conſul Q. Fabius Maximus Tarentum recepit: in qua ingentes copiæ Annibalis erant: & ibi etiam ducem Annibalis Carthalonem occidit, xxv. millia captivorum vendidit: prædam militibus diſpertivit, pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiſcum retulit. Tum multæ civitates Romanorum, quæ ad Annibalem tranſierant priùs, rurſus ſe Fabio Maximo reddiderunt. Inſequenti anno Scipio in Hiſpania egregias res egit, & per ſe,

16. *In the mean Time in Italy, the Conſul Q. Fabius Maximus recovered Tarentum, in which were a great Number of Annibal's Troops: and there he likewiſe ſlew a General of Annibal's* one *Carthalo: he ſold 25 thouſand Priſoners*, and *divided the Plunder amongſt his Soldiers*, but *brought the Money* ariſing *from the Men that were ſold, into*[1] *the Treaſury. Then many Cities of the Romans, which had gone over to Annibal before, ſurrendered themſelves again to Fabius Maximus. In the following Year Scipio perform'd extraordinary things in*

1 Our Author ſhould rather have uſed the Word *erarium*, *fiſcus* being uſed after Auguſtus's Time, to ſignify the Emperor's Exchequer, as diſtinct from the *Ærarium*, or Treaſury of the State.

& per fratrem ſuum Lucium Scipionem : lxx. civitates recepit. In Italia tamen malè pugnatum eſt. Nam Claudius Marcellus Conſul ab Annibale occiſus eſt.

17. Tertio anno poſtquam Scipio ad Hiſpaniam profectus fuerat, rurſus res inclytas gerit : regem Hiſpaniarum magno prælio victum in amicitiam accepit, & primus omnium à victo obſides non popoſcit.

18. Deſperans Annibal Hiſpanias contra Scipionem diutius poſſe retineri, fratrem ſuum Aſdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus copiis evocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere quo etiam Annibal venerat, à Conſulibus Appio Claudio Nerone, & Marco Livio Salinatore, apud Senam Piceni civitatem, in inſidias compoſitas incidit : ſtrenue tamen pugnans occiſus eſt : ingentes ejus copiæ captæ aut interfectæ ſunt magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romam relatum. Poſt hæc Annibal diffidere jam de belli cœpit eventu, & Romanis ingens animus acceſſit. Itaque & ipſi evocaverunt ex Hiſpania Publium Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloria venit.

Spain, both by himſelf, and his Brother Lucius Scipio ; he took in 70 Cities. Yet the Romans fought with ill Succeſs in Italy : for the Conſul Claudius Marcellus was ſlain by Annibal.

17. *In the third Year after Scipio had gone to Spain, he performs again glorious things. He admitted a King of Spain,* after he had *conquered* him *in a great Battle to an Alliance, and* was *the firſt of all* who *demanded no Hoſtages of a conquered* Enemy.

18. *Annibal deſpairing that Spain could be kept any longer againſt Scipio, ſent for his Brother Aſdrubal to Italy, with all his Forces. He coming the ſame way that Annibal too had come, fell into an Ambuſcade laid* for him, *by the Conſuls Appius Claudius Nero, and Marcus Livius Salinator, at Sena a City of Picene : Yet he was ſlain fighting ſtoutly : his great Forces were either taken or ſlain : a vaſt Quantity of Gold and Silver was carried to Rome. After this Annibal begun now to deſpair of the Event of the War, and great Courage was added to the Romans ; wherefore they likewiſe ſent for Publius Cornelius Scipio out of Spain. He came to Rome with great Glory.*

19. Quinto

19. Quinto Cæcilio, Lucio Valerio Conſulibus, omnes civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Annibale tenebantur, Romanis ſe tradiderunt.

20. Anno xiv. poſtquam in Italiam Annibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hiſpania egerat, Conſul eſt factus & in Africam miſſus: cui viro divinum quiddam ineſſe exiſtimabatur: adeo ut putaretur cum Numinibus habere ſermonem. Is in Africa contra Annonem ducem Afrorum pugnat, exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio caſtra cepit, cum quatuor millibus & quingentis militibus: xi. millibus occiſis. Syphacem Numidiæ regem, qui ſe Afris conjunxerat, capit, & caſtra ejus invadit. Syphax cum nobiliſſimis Numidis, & infinitis ſpoliis, à Scipione Romam mittitur; quare audita, omnis fere Italia Annibalem deſerit; ipſe à Carthaginenſibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vaſtabat.

19. *Quintus Cæcilius*, and *Lucius Valerius being Conſuls*, *all the Cities which were poſſeſſed by Annibal amongſt* [1] *the Brutii*, *ſubmitted themſelves to the Romans.*

20. *In the* 14*th Year after Annibal had come into Italy*, *Scipio*, *who had done many things ſucceſsfully in Spain*, *was made Conſul*, *and ſent into Africa*: *in which Man it was ſuppoſed there was ſomething Divine*, *ſo that he was thought to have Converſe with the Gods. He engages in Africa againſt Anno General of the Africans*, and *cuts off his Army* in a great meaſure. *In a ſecond Battle he took his Camp*, *with four thouſand and five hundred of his Souldiers*, *eleven thouſand being ſlain. He takes Syphax King of Numidia*, *who had joyn'd himſelf with the Africans*, *and* [2] *ſeizes his Camp. Syphax with the moſt noble Numidians and an infinite deal of Spoil is ſent by Scipio to Rome*; *which thing being heard of*, *almoſt all Italy forſakes Annibal. He is ordered by the Carthaginians to return to Africa*, *which Scipio laid waſte.*

1 Our Author is here miſtaken, if the Librarians have done him Juſtice; it was not the Brutii, but the Lucani that ſubmitted themſelves at this Time to the Romans.

2 I can not but approve of the Correction of this Paſſage by Tanaquil le Fevre who reads *incendit* for *invaſit*, for he did not take the Camp but burn it.

21. Ita anno xvii. ab Annibale Italia liberata eſt, quam flens dicitur reliquiſſe. Legati Cathaginenſium pacem à Scipione petierunt: ab eo ad Senatum Romam miſſi ſunt: xlv. dies his induciæ datæ ſunt, quouſque Romam ire & regredi poſſent: xxx. millia pondo argenti ab his accepta ſunt: Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem juſſit cum Carthaginenſibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus dedit, ne amplius quam xxx. naves haberent, quingenta milla pondo argenti darent, captivos & perfugas redderent.

22. Interim Annibale veniente ad Africam, pax turbata eſt; multa hoſtilia ab Afris facta ſunt; legati tamen eorum ex urbe venientes, à Romanis capti ſunt & jubente Scipione dimiſſi. Annibal quoque, frequentibus prælis victus à Scipione, petiit etiam ipſe pacem. Cum ventum eſſet ad colloquium, iiſdem conditionibus data eſt, quibus prius: addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti, c. millia librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginenſibus conditiones diſplicuerunt, juſſe-

21. *Thus Italy was delivered from Annibal in the* 17*th Year* of the War, *which he is ſaid to have left weeping. Embaſſadors of the Carthaginians deſired Peace of Scipio: they were ſent by him to Rome to the Senate: Truce was granted them for* 45 *Days, till they could go to Rome and come back; thirty thouſand Pound of Silver was received from them. The Senate ordered a Peace to be made with the Carthaginians, according to the Pleaſure of Scipio. Scipio granted it upon theſe Terms, that they ſhould have no more than* 30 *Ships, ſhould give five hundred thouſand Pound of Silver,* and *reſtore the Priſoners and Deſerters.*

22. *In the mean time, upon Annibal's coming to Africa, the Peace was interrupted, & many Hoſtilities committed by the Africans. Yet their Ambaſſadors* as they were *coming from the City* Rome, *were taken by the Romans, and by Scipio's Order diſmiſs'd. Annibal too being conquered in ſeveral Battles by Scipio, begg'd Peace himſelf too. When they came to a Conference* upon it, *it was granted upon the ſame Terms as before*; only *a hundred thouſand Libræ were added to the five hundred thouſand Pound weight of Silver for their late Treachery. Theſe Articles diſpleas'd the Cartha-*

runtq;

runtq; Annibalem pugnare. Infertur à Scipione, & Maſſiniſſa alio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. Annibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis caſtra miſit: quos captos Scipio circumduci per caſtra juſſit, oſtendique eis totum exercitum; mox etiam prandium dari, dimittique, ut renuntiarent Annibali quæ apud Romanos vidiſſent.

23. Interea prælium ab utroque duce inſtructum eſt, quale vix ulla memoria fuit: quum peritiſſimi viri copias ſuas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, pene ipſo Annibale capto: qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum xx. poſtremo cum quatuor evaſit. Inventa in caſtris Annibalis argenti pondo xx. millia, auri octingenta, cætera ſupellectili copioſa. Poſt id certamen pax cum Carthaginenſibus facta eſt. Scipio Romam rediit, & ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellari cœptus eſt. Finem accepit ſecundum Punicum bellum; poſt annum nonum decimum quam cœperat.

ginians and they ordered Annibal to fight. The War is carried by Scipio, and Maſſiniſſa, another King of the Numidians, who had made an Alliance with Scipio, up to Carthage it ſelf. Annibal ſent three Spies to Scipio's Camp, whom being ſeiz'd Scipio ordered to be led round the Camp, and the whole Army to be ſhewn them, and then a Dinner to be given them, and diſmiſſed, that they might tell Annibal, what they had ſeen amongſt the Romans.

23. *In the mean time a Battle was prepared for by both Generals, ſuch as ſcarce ever was in any Age: when theſe moſt skilful Men drew out their Troops to the Fight. Scipio comes off Conqueror, Annibal himſelf being well nigh taken: who got off at firſt with many Horſe, then with twenty, & at laſt with* but *four. Twenty thouſand Pounds of ſilver were found in Annibal's Camp, and eight hundred of Gold with other Baggage in great Plenty. After that Battle a Peace was made with the Carthaginians. Scipio returned to Rome, and triumph'd in great Glory; and begun to be called from thence Africanus. The ſecond Carthaginian War had an end 1 19 Years after it begun.*

1 A Period was put to this War in its 17th Year, that is 552 from the Building of Rome, juſt 200 Years before Chriſt.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER IV.

TRanſacto Punico bello, ſequutum eſt Macedonicum contra Philippum regem.

2. Quingenteſimo & quinquageſimo primo anno ab urbe condita, T. Quintius Flaminius adverſus Philippum regem mittitur : res proſpere geſſit ; pax ei data eſt his legibus, ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret, ut captivos & transfugas redderet

AFter *the Carthaginian War* was *ended, the Macedonian followed againſt King Philip*

2. [2] *In the 551ſt Year from the building of the City* 3 T. *Quintius Flaminius is ſent againſt King Philip. He managed his Affairs ſucceſsfully : a Peace was granted him upon theſe Terms, that he ſhould not make War upon the Cities of Greece which the Romans had defended againſt him, that he ſhould reſtore the Priſoners and*

1 The MACEDONIAN War begun thirteen Years before the Concluſion of the CARTHAGINIAN.

2 LIVY ſays in the 550th.

3 T. QUINTIUS FLAMINIUS was not the firſt Commander that was ſent into MACEDONIA, after the End of the PUNICK War, but the third.

quin-

quinquaginta ſolum naves haberet, reliquas Romanis redderet: per annos decem quaterna millia pondo argenti præſtaret, & obſidem daret filium ſuum Demetrium. Titus Quintius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum; ducem eorum Nabidem vicit; &, quibus voluit conditionibus, in fidem accepit: ingenti gloria duxit ante currum nobiliſſimos obſides, Demetrium Philippi filium, & Armenem Nabidis.

3. Tranſacto bello Macedonico, ſequutum eſt Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M. Acilio Glabrione Conſulibus. Huic Antiocho Annibal ſe junxerat, Carthaginem patriam ſuam, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M. Acilius Glabrio in Achaia pugnavit bene. Caſtra regis Antiochi nocturna pugna capta ſunt: ipſe fugatur. Philippo, quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuiſſet, filius Demetrius redditus eſt.

4. L. Cornelio Scipione, C. Lælio Conſulibus, Scipio Africanus fratri ſuo L. Cornelio Scipioni Conſuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus eſt. Annibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali prælio

Deſerters, ſhould have only 50 Ships, and deliver up the reſt to the Romans; ſhould pay for ten Years, four thouſand Pound weight of Silver, and give his Son Demetrius, as a Hoſtage. T. Quintius likewiſe made War upon the Lacedamonians, conquered their Prince Nabis, and admitted him to a Peace upon what Terms he thought fit: and led before his Chariot the moſt noble Hoſtages, Demetrius the Son of Philip, and Armenes the Son of Nabis.

3. After *the Macedonian War was ended, the Syrian followed againſt King Antiochus*; when *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Marcus Acilius Glabrio* were *Conſuls. Annibal had join'd himſelf to this Antiochus, quitting his native Place Carthage, leſt he ſhould be delivered up to the Romans, M. Acilius Glabrio fought ſucceſsfully in Achaia. The Camp of King Antiochus was taken in a Battle by Night, he himſelf is forced to fly. Demetrius his Son was return'd Philip, becauſe he had been aſſiſting to the Romans againſt Antiochus.*

4. *L. Cornelius Scipio* and *C. Lelius being Conſuls, Scipio Africanus went* as *Lieutenant to his Brother L. Cornelius Scipio the Conſul, againſt Antiochus. Annibal, who was with Antiochus, was conquered in a*

victus

victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum & Magnesiam Asiæ civitatem, à Consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti prælio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in ea pugna Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in Phrygia condidit. Quinquaginta millia peditum, iv. millia equitum eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit, quæ iisdem conditionibus datur à Senatu, quamquam victo, quibus ante offerebatur, ut ex Europa & Asia recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret; x. millia talentorum, & xx. obsides præberet; Annibalem concitatorem belli dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdiderat: & Rhodiis qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Romam rediit, ingenti gloria triumphavit; nomen & ipse ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accepit, quia Asiam vicerat: sicuti frater ipsius, propter Africam domitam, Africanus appellabatur.

Battle by Sea. Afterwards Antiochus himself was routed in a great Battle by the Consul L. Scipio, about Sipylus, and Magnesia a City of Asia: Eumenes the Brother of King Attalus, who built Eumenia in Phrygia, was assisting to the Romans in that Battle: Fifty thousand foot, and *four thousand horse, were slain in that Fight on the King's side. Then King Antiochus desires Peace, which is granted* him, *tho' conquered, upon the same Terms, on which it was offered before by the Senate, that he should withdraw out of Europe and Asia, and confine himself within* 2 *Taurus, give ten thousand Talents, and twenty Hostages;* and *surrender up Annibal the Raiser of the War, all the Cities of Asia were given to King Eumenes, which Antiochus had lost in the War: and many Cities were granted to the Rhodians, who had given Assistance to the Romans, against King Antiochus. Scipio return'd to Rome,* and *triumph'd in great Glory: and he too, in Imitation of his Brother, took the Name of Asiaticus, because he had conquered Asia; as his Brother for the Conquest of Africa was called Africanus.*

1 A Mountain of Lydia, a Province of Asia Minor.

2. A Mountain that takes its Rise on the North Side of Cilicia, and stretches from thence through the Middle of Asia, as far as the Indies.

Sup-

5. Spurio Posthumio Albino, Q. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, M. Fulvius de Ætolis triumphavit. Annibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur, ad Prusiam Bithyniæ regem fugerat; repetitus etiam ab eo est per Titum Quintium Flaminium: &, cum tradendus esset Romanis, venenum bibit, & apud Libyssam in finibus Nicomediensium sepultus est.

6. Philippo rege Macedoniæ mortuo, qui & adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, & postea Romanis contra Antiochum Auxilium tulerat, filius ejus Perseus in Macedonia rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adjutores habebat Cotyn Thraciæ regem, & Illyrici regem, Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes Asiæ Rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptolomæus Ægypti, Massinissa Numidiæ. Prusias autem Rex Bithyniæ, quanquam sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se æquum præbuit. Dux Romanorum P. Licinius Consul est à rege gravi prælio

5. *Spurius Posthumus Albinus* and *Q. Marcius Philippus being Consuls, M. Fulvius triumph'd over the* [1] *Ætolians Annibal who* after *Antiochus* was *conquered, had fled to Prusias King of Bithynia, that he might not be delivered up to the Romans, was demanded of him too by T. Quintius Flaminius: and when he was to have been delivered up to the Romans, he drunk Poison, and was buried at Libyssa, in the Country of the Nicomedians.*

6. *Philip King of Macedonia being dead, who too had carried on a War against the Romans, and had afterwards given Assistance to the Romans against Antiochus; his Son Perseus rebelled in Macedonia, having provided great Forces for the War. For he had for his Assistants Cotys the King of Thrace, and the King of Illyricum, Gentius by Name. Eumenes King of Asia, Ariarathes of Cappadocia, Antiochus of Syria, Ptolemy of Egypt, Massinissa of Numidia, were Assistant to the Romans. But Prusias King of Bithynia, altho' he had the Sister of Perseus to Wife, behaved himself as Neuter betwixt both Parties. The Consul P. Licinius General of the Romans, was beat by the King in a great Battle. Nor yet*

1. The ÆTOLIANS were a People of GREECE, in the West Parts of ACHAIA.

victus: neque tamen Romani quamquam ſuperati, regi petenti pacem præſtare voluerunt, niſi his conditionibus, ut ſe & ſuos Senatui & Populo Romano dederet. Mox miſſus contra eum Lucius Æmilius Paulus Conſul, & in Illyricum C. Anicius Prætor, contra Gentium. Sed Gentius facile uno prælio victus, mox ſe dedidit. Mater ejus & uxor, & duo filii, frater quoque ejus, ſimul in poteſtatem Romanorum venerunt. Ita bello intra dies xxx. perfecto, ante cognitum eſt Gentium victum, quam cœptum bellum nunciaretur.

would the Romans tho' conquered grant a Peace to the King deſiring it, but upon theſe Terms, that he ſhould ſurrender himſelf and Subjects to the Senate and People of Rome. Soon after the Conſul Lucius Æmilius Paulus was ſent againſt him and C. Anicius the Prætor into Illyricum againſt Gentius. But Gentius being eaſily conquered in one Battle preſently ſurrendered himſelf. His Mother and Wife, and two Sons, his Brother too came altogether into the Hands of the Romans. Thus the War being finiſh'd within 30 Days, it was known that Gentius was conquered, before the News was carried to Rome *that the War was begun.*

7. Cum Perſeo autem Æmilius Paulus Conſul tertio Nonas Septembris dimicavit, vicitque eum, xx. millibus peditum ejus occiſis; equitatus cum rege fuit integer, Romanorum c. milites amiſſi ſunt: Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas Rex tenuerat, Romanis ſe dediderunt: ipſe Rex, cum deſereretur ab amicis, venit in Pauli poteſtatem: ſed honorem ei Æmilius non quaſi victo habuit: nam & volentem ſibi ad pedes cadere

7. *But Æmilius Paulus the Conſul engaged with Perſeus, on* 1 *the 3d of the Nones of Septemb. and defeated him, killing twenty thouſand of his Foot: the Horſe with the King was untouch'd, a hundred Soldiers of the Romans were loſt. All the Cities of Macedonia, which the King had had, ſurrendered themſelves to the Romans: the King himſelf, being forſaken by his Friends, came into the Power of Paulus. But Æmilius paid him a Reſpect, not as if* he had been *conquered: for he did not ſuffer him* tho' *deſirous to throw him-*

1. That is the 3d of September, for the Nones in that Month were the 5th.

non

non permiſit; ſed juxta ſe in ſella collocavit. Macedonibus & Illyriis hæ leges datæ ſunt, ut liberi eſſent, & dimidium eorum tributorum præſtarent, quæ regibus præſtitiſſent, ut appareret populum Romanum pro æquitate magis quam pro avaritia dimicare: atque in conventu infinitorum populorum Paulus hæc pronuntiavit, & legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentiſſimo pavit convivio, dicens, ejuſdem hominis eſſe debere & bello vincere, & convivii apparatu elegantem eſſe.

8. Mox ſeptuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebellarant, cepit: prædam militibus diſtribuit: Romam cum ingenti pompa rediit in nave Perſei, quæ inuſitatæ magnitudinis fuiſſe traditur, adeo ut xvi. ordines habuiſſe dicatur remorum. Triumphavit autem magnificentiſſime in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis utroque latere aſtantibus. Ducti ſunt ante currum duo regis filii, & ipſe Perſeus, xlv. annos natus. Poſt eum etiam C. Anicius de Illyriis triumphavit: Gentius cum fratre & filiis ante currum ductus eſt. Ad hoc ſpecta-

ſelf at his Feet, but placed him in a Chair by himſelf. Theſe Terms were granted to the Macedonians and Illyrians, that they ſhould be free, and pay half the Tribute which they had paid to their Kings, that it might appear that the Roman People fought more for Equity, than Avarice. And Paulus declared theſe things in an Aſſembly of an infinite Number of People; and entertain'd, in a moſt ſplendid Feaſt, the Embaſſadors of many Nations which had come to him, ſaying, That it ought to be the Quality of the ſame Man, both to conquer in War, and to be handſome in his Entertainments.

8. *Soon after he reduced* 70 *Cities of Epire, that had rebelled, and divided the Plunder amongſt his Soldiers: He return'd to Rome in mighty Pomp in a Ship of Perſeus's, which is ſaid to have been of an unuſual Bigneſs, ſo that it is reported to have had* 76 *Banks of Oars. And he triumph'd moſt ſplendidly in a Go den Chariot, with his two Sons ſtanding on each ſide of* him. *There were led before his Chariot the two Sons of the King, and Perſeus himſelf, forty five Years old. After him too C. Anicius triumph'd over the Illyrians. Gentius with his Brother and his Sons was led before his Chariot.*

culum multarum gentium reges Romam venerunt: inter alios etiam venit Attalus atque Eumenes Asiæ reges, atque Prusias Bithyniæ, magno honore accepti sunt, & permittente Senatu, dona quæ attulerant, in Capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomedem Senatui commendavit.

9. Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Hispania bene pugnavit. Marcellus postea Consul res ibidem prospere gessit.

10. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, DC. & altero anno ab urbe condita, L. Manlio Censorino, & Marco Manilio Consulibus, anno Ll. postquam secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos Asdrubal dux Carthaginensium dimicabat. Famea dux alius equitatui præerat Carthaginensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, Tribunus ibi

[1] *The Kings of several Nations came to Rome to this Sight; amongst others came Attalus and Eumenes Kings of Asia, and Prusias of Bithynia; they were entertain'd with great Honour, and by the Permission of the Senate, deposited the Presents they had brought, in the Capitol. Prusias likewise recommended his Son Nicomedes to the Senate.*

9. *In the following Year Lucius Memmius fought successfully in Spain. Afterward Marcellus the Consul managed Matters successfully in the same Place.*

10. *Then a 3d War is undertaken against Carthage, in the Year from the Building of the City* [2] 601, *Lucius Manlius Censorinus, and Marcus Manilius being Consuls, in the Year* 51, *after the 2d Punick War had been ended. These going to Carthage attack'd it. Asdrubal General of the Carthaginians fought against them. Famea another General commanded the Horse of the Carthaginians. At that time* [3] *Scipio, Grandson of Scipio Africanus, serv'd there as a* [4] *Tribune, of whom*

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1 This is a Mistake, several design'd so to do, and amongst them EUMENES; but because he had stood Neuter, the ROMANS had no Mind he should, and therefore pass'd a Law, *ne cui regi Romam venire liceret.* PRUSIAS indeed, after the Triumph, was civilly receiv'd.

2 604 it should be.

3 He was the Son of ÆMILIUS PAULUS, but adopted by the Son of SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

4 A Tribune was an Officer amongst the ROMANS much the same with our Colonels. *See* ROSINUS or PITISCUS.

mili-

militabat, cujus apud omnes ingens metus & reverentia erat. Nam & paratiſſimus ad dimicandum, & conſultiſſimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa proſpere geſta ſunt: neque quidquam magis vel Aſdrubal vel Famea vitabant, quàm contra eam Romanorum partem pugnam committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

there was huge Awe and Reverence amongſt all. For he was both very forward for fighting, and was reckon'd very prudent. Wherefore many Things were ſucceſsfully managed by him; nor did Aſdrubal or Famea avoid any thing more than to engage in Fight againſt that Part of the Romans, where Scipio fought.

21. Per idem tempus Maſſiniſſa rex Numidarum, per annos ſexaginta fere amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ ſuæ XCVII. mortuus eſt, xliv. filiis relictis, Scipionem diviſorem regni inter filios eſſe juſſit.

11. *About the ſame Time Maſſiniſſa King of the Numidians, an Ally of the Roman People for almoſt ſixty Years, dyed in the 97th Year of his Age, leaving forty four Sons. He ordered* in his Will *Scipio to be the Divider of the Kingdom amongſt his Sons.*

12. Cùm igitur clarum Scipionis nomen eſſet, juvenis adhuc Conſul eſt factus, & contra Carthaginem miſſus. Is eam cepit, ac diruit: ſpolia ibi inventa, quæ de variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat. & ornamenta urbium civitatibus, Siciliæ, Italiæ & Africæ reddidit, quæ ſua recognoſcebant. Ita Carthago, ſeptingenteſimo anno poſtquam condita erat, deleta eſt. Scipio nomen quod avus ejus

12. *When therefore the Name of Scipio was* now *become famous, he was made Conſul,* whilſt he was *yet* [1] *young, and ſent againſt Carthage. He took and demoliſh'd it. He reſtor'd the Spoils found there, which Carthage had gathered together from the Ruins of many Cities, and the Ornaments of* ſeveral *Towns, to the Cities of Sicily, Italy and Africa, which knew their own again. Thus Carthage was deſtroy'd in the 700th Year after it was built. Scipio deſerv'd the Name which his*

1. *Juvenis* is a Word of Latitude enough, he was then 38 Years of Age, whereas by the Villian Law, he ſhould have been at leaſt 43 current.

acce-

acceperat, meruit: ſcilicet, ut propter virtutem etiam ipſe Africanus Junior vocaretur.

13. Interim in Macedonia quidam Pſeudo-philippus arma movit, & Romanum Prætorem Publium Juvenicum contra ſe miſſum ad internecionem vicit. Poſt eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux à Romanis contra Pſeudo philippum miſſus eſt, & viginti-quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occiſis, Macedoniam recepit. Ipſum etiam Pſeudo philippum in poteſtatem ſuam redegit.

14. Corinthiis quoq; bellum indictum eſt, nobiliſſimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam, Legatorum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius Conſul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ ſimul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt: Africani, ex Africa, ante cujus currum ductus eſt Aſdrubal: Metelli, ex Macedonia, cujus currum præceſſit Andriſcus, qui & Pſeudo-philippus dicitur: Mummii, ex Corintho, ante quem ſigna ænea, & pictæ tabulæ, & alia urbis clariſſimæ ornamenta prælata ſunt.

15. Iterum in Macedonia Pſeudo-perſeus, qui ſe Per-

Grandfather had received; that is, to be called for his good Conduct Africanus Junior.

13. *In the mean time a certain pretended Philip took up Arms in Macedonia, and defeated with terrible Slaughter the Roman Prætor Publius Juvenicus,* that was *ſent againſt him. After him Q. Cæcilius Metellus was ſent General by the Romans againſt this falſe Philip, and twenty five thouſand of his Soldiers being ſlain, he recovered Macedonia: and got the pretended Philip into his Power.*

14. *A War likewiſe was proclaim'd againſt the Corinthians, a very noble State of Greece, for an Inſult upon the Roman Embaſſadors. Mummius the Conſul took* this City *and demoliſhed it. Wherefore there were three very famous Triumphs at Rome all together; Africanus's over Africa, before whoſe Chariot Aſdrubal was led: Metellus's over Macedonia, before whoſe Chariot went Andriſcus, who is likewiſe called the falſe Philip:* and *Mummius's over Corinth, before whom brazen Statues, and Pictures, and other Ornaments of* that *moſt famous City were carryed.*

15. *Again in Macedonia a pretended Perſeus, who ſaid*

ſci-

ſei filium eſſe dicebat, collectis ſervis, rebellavit; & cum ſeptemdecim armatorum millia haberet, à Tremellio Quæſtore ſuperatus eſt. His diebus Androgynus Romæ viſus, juſſu aruſpicum in mare merſus eſt.

16. Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hiſpanos egregias res geſſit. Succeſſit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec multo poſt Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum miſſus, quòd quidam Viriatus contra Romanos in Luſitania gerebat. Quo metu Viriatus à ſuis interfectus eſt; cum quatuordecim annos Hiſpanias adverſum Romanos moviſſet. Paſtor primo fuit; mox latronum dux: poſtremo tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut aſſertor contra Romanos Hiſpaniæ putaretur; & cum interfectores ejus præmium à Cæpione Conſule peterent,

that he was the Son of Perſeus, having drawn together ſome Slaves, rebelled; and after he had got together ſeventeen thouſand arm'd Men, was routed by Tremellius the 1 *Queſtor. In theſe Times* 2 *an Hermaphrodite was ſeen at Rome, and by Order of the* 3 *Auruſpices was drown'd in the Sea.*

16. *At the ſame time Metellus performed notable things in Celtiberia amongſt the Spaniards. Q. Pompeius ſucceeded him. And not long after Q. Cæpio too was ſent to the ſame War, which one Viriatus carried on againſt the Romans in Luſitania. Upon which Terrour Viriatus was ſlain by his own Men, after he had engaged Spain againſt the Romans for* 14 *Years together. He was firſt a Shepherd; by and by a Captain of a Gang of Robbers: At laſt he raiſed ſo many Nations to War, that he was look'd upon as the Protector of Spain againſt the Romans; and when his Aſſaſins deſired a Reward from the Conſul Cæpio, Anſwer was*

1 The Queſtor in the ROMAN Army was a ſort of Paymaſter, whoſe Buſineſs too it was to take Care of the Spoil, that was not diſpoſed of as Booty to the Soldiers, and to give a juſt Account to the Quæſtores or Officers of the Treaſury at ROME.

2 It was always the hard Fate of theſe poor Creatures amongſt the Romans, as oft as they were diſcovered, to be thus ſerv'd, of which there are more Inſtances than one in LIVY; tho' why a poor Fellow, becauſe of that kind of Queerneſs in her Make, muſt needs be drown'd for it, would have puzled the wiſeſt Man ROME ever had, to alledge ſo much as the Shadow of a Reaſon.

3 Theſe Men were ſo call'd from *Ara* and *Specio*, becauſe their chief Buſineſs was to judge of future Events by conſulting the Entrails of the Sacrifices.

reſpon-

reſponſum eſt ; Nuſquam Romanis placuiſſe, imperatorem à ſuis militibus interfici.

17. Quintus Pompeius deinde Conſul à Numantinis, quæ Hiſpaniæ civitas fuit opulentiſſima, ſuperatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Poſt eum Caius Hoſtilius Mancinus Conſul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam Populus & Senatus juſſit infringi, atque ipſum Mancinum hoſtibus tradi : ut in illo, quem auctorem fœderis habebant, injuriam ſoluti fœderis vindicarent. Poſt tantam igitur ignominiam, qua a Numantinis bis Romani exercitus fuerant ſubjugati, Publius Scipio Africanus ſecundum Conſul factus, & ad Numantiam miſſus eſt. Is primum militem vitioſum & ignavum exercendo magis quàm puniendo, ſine aliqua acerbitate correxit. Tum multas Hiſpaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Poſtremo ipſam Numantiam diu obeſſam, fame confecit, & à ſolo evertit : reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit.

made them, That it was never a thing agreeable to the Romans, that a General ſhould be ſlain by his own Soldiers.

17. *After that Q. Pompeius the Conſul being routed by the Numantini, which was a very wealthy State of Spain, made a ſcandalous Peace with them. After him the the Conſul C. Hoſtilius Mancinus, made again an infamous Peace with the Numantini, which the People and Senate ordered to be broke, and Mancinus himſelf to be delivered up to the Enemies ; that they might revenge upon him, whom they had for the Author of the Treaty, the Injury of the Breach of it. Wherefore after ſo great a Diſgrace, with which the Roman Armies had been twice defeated by the Numantians, Publius Scipio Africanus was made a ſecond time Conſul, and ſent to Numantia. He firſt reform'd the vitious and and idle Soldiers by Exerciſing, rather than puniſhing them, without any Severity. Then he took many Cities of Spain, partly by Force, and partly by Surrender. At laſt he reduced Numantia by Famine,* after he had *beſieged* it *a long time ; and razed it to the Ground, and recovered the reſt of the Province upon Promiſe of Quarter.*

18. Eo

18. Eo tempore Attalus rex Asiæ, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, hæredemque Populum Romanum reliquit. Ita Imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

19. Mox etiam Decimus Junius Brutus de Gallæcis & Lusitanis triumphavit magna gloria: & Publius Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit, xiv. anno postquam priorem de Africa egerat.

20. Motum interim in Asia bellum est ab Aristonico Eumenis filio, qui ex concubina susceptus fuerat. Is Eumenes frater Attali fuerat. Adversus eum missus est P. Licinius Crassus: habuit infinita regum auxilia: nam & Bithyniæ rex Nicomedes Romanos juvit, & Mithridates Ponticus, cum quo postea bellum gravissimum fuit: & Ariarathes Cappadox, & Pylæmenes Paphlagon. Victus est tamen Crassus, & in Prælio interfectus, caput ejus Aristonico oblatum est; corpus Smyrnæ sepultum. Postea Perpenna Consul Ro-

18. *At that time Attalus King of Asia, 1 Brother of Eumenes died, and left the Roman People his Heir. Thus Asia was added by Will to the Roman Empire.*

19. *By and by Decimus Brutus triumph'd over the Gallæcians and Lusitanians in great Glory: And Publius Scipio Africanus had a second Triumph for the Numantians, 14 Years after he had had the former over Africa.*

20. *In the mean time a War was raised in Asia by Aristonicus the Son of Eumenes, who had been begot of a Concubine. That Eumenes was the Brother of Attalus. Publius Licinius Crassus was sent against him. He had a great many auxiliary Troops from several Kings. For both Nicomedes King of Bithynia assisted the Romans, and 2 Mithridates of Pontus, with whom they had afterwards a very dangerous War, and Ariarathes the Cappadocian, and Pylæmenes the Paphlagonian However Crassus was defeated, and slain in the Battle: His Head was brought to Aristonicus, and his Body buried at 3 Smyrna. Afterwards Perpenna*

1. This Attalus was the third of the Name, and Son of Eumenes who was Brother to Attalus the second.

2 This was not that great Mithridates that had that long War with the Romans, but his Father, sirnamed Evergetes.

3 A City of Asia Minor in Ionia near Ægean Sea.

manus, qui ſucceſſor Craſſo veniebat, audita belli fortuna, ad Aſiam celeravit; & acie victum Ariſtonicum, apud Statonicen civitatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditionem, compulit. Ariſtonicus juſſu Senatus Romæ in carcere ſtrangulatus: triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perpenna apud Pergamum, rediens, diem obierat.

21. Lucio Cæcilio Metello, & Tito Quintio Flaminio Conſulibus, Carthago in Africa juſſu Senatus reparata eſt, quæ nunc manet; annis duobus & viginti poſtquam à Scipione fuerat everſa. Deducti eo ſunt cives Romani.

22. Anno Dcxxvii ab urbe condita, Caius Caſſius Longinus, & Sextus Domitius Calvinus Conſules, Gallis Tranſalpinis bellum intulerunt, & Arvernorum nobiliſſimæ tum civitati, atque eorum regi Bituito: infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum fluvium

the Roman Conſul who came as Succeſſor to Craſſus, hearing of the Fortune of the War, made haſte to Aſia; and obliged Ariſtonicus, being overthrown in Battle, at the City [1] *Stratonice whither he had fled, by Famine to a Surrender. Ariſtonicus by Order of the Senate* [2] *was ſtrangled at Rome in Priſon: for he could not be triumph'd over becauſe Perpenna, as he was coming Home, dyed at* [3] *Pergamus.*

21. *Lucius Cæcilius Metellus and T. Quintius Flaminius being Conſuls, Carthage in Africa* [4] *by Order of the Senate was rebuilt, which ſtill continues, two and twenty Years after it had been deſtroy'd by Scipio.* Some *Roman Citizens were tranſported thither.*

22. *In the Year 627 from the Building of the City, Caius Caſſius Longinus, and Sextus Domitius Calvinus the Conſuls, made War upon the Tranſalpine Gauls, and* particularly *upon the moſt noble State of the Arverni, and their King Bituitus: and kill'd an infinite number of them, nigh the River Rhone. A*

1 A City of Caria in Aſia Minor.

2 The Romans oftentimes diſpos'd of their Priſoners of War in this manner, and it cannot be deny'd, but by the Law of Nature, the Conqueror in a juſt War has a Right to take the Life of his Enemy, when he has got him into his Hands, tho' a contrary Cuſtom has now prevail'd in theſe Parts of the World.

3. A City of Aſia Minor in the greater Myſia.

4. This was done by a Law preferr'd by C. Gracchus, Tribune of the Commons, much againſt the Mind of the Senate, who oppoſed it all they could.

inter

interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus se Domitio dedidit, atque ab eo Romam ductus est, magnaque gloria Consules ambo triumpharunt.

23. Marco Porcio Catone, & Quinto Marcio Rege consulibus, Dcxxx. anno & tertio ab urbe condita, Narbona in Gallia colonia deducta est. Post à L. Metello & Quinto Mucio Scævola Consulibus, de Dalmatia triumphatum est.

24. Ab urbe condita anno Dcxxxv. C. Cato Consul Scordiscis intulit bellum, ignominioseque pugnavit.

25. C. Cæcilio Metello & Cnæo Carbone Consulibus duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Thracia, ex Sardinia alterum triumphum egerunt. Nuntiatumque Romæ est, Cimbros è Gallia in Italiam transisse.

26. P. Scipione Nasica, & L. Calpurnio Bestia Consu-

great deal of Plunder consisting *of the* [1] Gold *Chains of the Gauls was brought to* ROME. [2] *Bituitus surrender'd himself to Domitius, and was brought by him to Rome: and both the Consuls triumph'd in great Glory.*

23. *Marcus Porcius Cato and Quintus Marcius Rex being Consuls, in the Year* 633 *from the Building of the City; a Colony was carryed to* [3] *Narbon in Gaul. Afterwards the Consuls L. Metellus, and Quintus Mucius Scævola triumph'd over Dalmatia.*

24. *In the Year* [4] 635 *from the Building of the City, C. Cato, the Consul made War upon the* [5] *Scordisci and came off but ignominiously.*

25. When *C. Cæcilius Metellus* and *Cnæus Carbo* were *Consuls, the two Metellus's Brothers had* each *a Triumph the same Day, one from Thrace, and another for Sardinia. And News was brought to Rome, that* [6] *the Cimbri had pass'd from Gaul into Italy.*

26. When *P. Scipio Nasica,* and *L. Calpurnius Bestia* were

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1 These were wore by the Gallick Officers about their Necks.

2 He did not surrender to Domitius, but being defeated the Year following by Q. Fabius Æmilius, and coming to Rome to endeavour to give the Senate Satisfaction, he was there made a Prisoner.

3 Not far from Spain upon the Mediterranean.

4 It should be 639

5 A People of Thrace.

6 These Cimbri came from Jutland, which from them was called Cimbrica Chersonesus.

libus, Jugurthæ Numidarum regi bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem & Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, fratres suos, reges & Populi Romani amicos interemisset. Missus adversus eum Consul Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecunia pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ à Senatu reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius Albinus Posthumius profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem ignominiose contra Numidas pugnavit.

Consuls, War was made upon Jugurtha King of the Numidians, because he had killed Adherbal and Hiempsal, the Sons of Micipsa his Brothers, Kings and Allies of the Roman People. The Consul Calpurnius Bestia was sent against him, and being bribed by the King's Money, made a most scandalous Peace with him, which was disallowed of by the Senate. Afterwards, in the Year following, Spurius Albinus Posthumius went against him. He likewise engaged the Numidians by his Brother with Ignominy.

27. Tertio missus Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Consul, exercitum ingenti severitate & moderatione correctum, cum nihil in quemquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit, vel cepit. Et cum jam bello finem impositurus esset, successum est ei à C. Mario.

27. *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus being sent in the third Place, reduced the Roman Army, reformed with great Strictness and Moderation* too, *since he did nothing cruel by any Body to the Roman Discipline. He beat Jugurtha in several Battles, kill'd or took* all *his Elephants.* [1] *And when he was now just ready to put an End to the War, he was succeeded by C. Marius. He conquered both*

1 This was oftentime the Fate of the Roman Generals, to be recall'd, when they had almost finished their Work. But tho' this Yearly Change of their Generals is thought by some an Error in the Roman Conduct, yet the Progress of their Arms notwithstanding is Proof enough to the contrary. They were by this Means always furnish'd with such a Stock of excellent Commanders, as no Nation in the World besides ever had or could have in any other Way of Management. Besides as their Generals knew their Time to be but short that Thought Naturally put them upon acting with Vigour; There was no dallying in those Circumstances for a Man that had the least Spark of Honour or Ambition in him, whilst others were push'd on to excel and distinguish themselves, in the Service of their Country, by the near Prospect, and Hope of seeing themselves, by their good Behaviour, advanced the same high Dignity.

Is Jugurtham & Bocchum Mauritaniæ regem, qui auxilium Jugurthæ ferre cœperat, pariter ſuperavit.—— Aliquanta & ipſe oppida Numidiæ cepit, belloque terminum poſuit, capto Jugurtha per Quæſtorem ſuum Cornelium Syllam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo ante pugnaverat.

Jugurtha and Bocchus King of Mauritania, who had juſt then begun to give Aſſiſtance to Jugurtha. He likewiſe took ſome Towns of Numidia, and put an End to the War, by taking Jugurtha by his Quæſtor Cornelius Sylla, a great Man, Bocchus delivering up Jugurtha, who had fought for him before.

28. A Marco Junio Silano collega Quinti Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, & à Minutio Ruſo in Macedonia Scordiſci & Triballi; & à Servilio Cæpione in Hiſpania Luſitani victi ſunt: & duo triumphi de Jugurtha, primus per Metellum, ſecundus per Marium acti ſunt. Ante currum tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus eſt catenatus, & mox juſſu Conſulis in carcere ſtrangulatus.

28. *The Cimbri were defeated in Gaul by Marcus Junius Silanus, the Colleague of Quintus Metellus, and the Sordiſci and Triballi by Minutius Ruſus in Macedonia, and the Luſitanians by Servilius Cæpio in Spain: and there were two Triumphs over Jugurtha, the firſt by Metellus,* and *the ſecond by Marius. Jugurtha with his two Sons were led in Chains before the Chariot of Marius, and ſoon after was ſtrangled in Priſon by Order of the Conſul.*

EUTRO-

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER V.

DUm bellum in Numidia contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani Consules Marcus Manilius & Quintus Cæpio à Cimbris & Teutonibus & Tigurinis & Ambronibus, quæ erant Germanorum & Gallorum gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum; & ingenti internecione attriti, etiam castra sua, & magnam partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romæ grandis fuit, quantus vix Annibalis tempore Punicis bellis, ne ite-

WHilst the War is carried on in Numidia against Jugurtha, the Roman Consuls M. Manilius, and Q. Cæpio were beat nigh the River Rhone, by the Cimbri and the 1 *Teutones, and the* 2 *Tigurini and the Ambrones, which were Nations of the Germans and Gauls; and being slaughtered with prodigious Havock, likewise lost their Camp, and a great Part of their Army. There was a mighty Consternation at Rome, such as was hardly in the Time of Annibal in the Carthaginian Wars, lest*

1 The Teutones were Neighbours to the Cimbri, bordering upon the Baltick Sea.

2 The Tigurini and Ambrones were Inhabitants of the Country now call'd Suitzerland.

rum

rum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius poſt victoriam Jugurthinam ſecundum Conſul eſt factus, bellumque ei contra Cimbros & Teutones decretum eſt. Tertio quoque ei & quarto delatus eſt Conſulatus: quia bella cum Cimbris protrahebantur; ſed in quarto Conſulatu collegam habuit quintum Luctatium Catulum. Cum Cimbris itaque conflixit, & duobus præliis cc. millia cepit, & ducem eorum Teutobodum propter quod meritum abſens quintum Conſul eſt factus.

2. Interea Cimbri & Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam tranſierunt. Iterum à Caio Mario & Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum eſt: ſed à Catuli parte felicius. Nam eo prælio, quod ſimul ambo geſſerunt, cxl. millia aut in pugna, aut in fuga cæſa ſunt; & lx. millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria & Triginta ſigna Cimbris ſublata ſunt; ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus xxx. & unum. Is belli finis fuit: triumphus utrique decretus eſt.

the Gauls ſhould again come to Rome. Wherefore Marius after the Conqueſt of Jugurtha, was made a ſecond Time Conſul, and the War againſt the Cimbri and the Teutones committed to him. The Conſulſhip was likewiſe given him a third and a fourth Time; becauſe the War with the Cimbri continued. But in his fourth Conſulate he had for his Colleague Quintus Luctatius Catulus. Wherefore he ingaged with the Cimbri, and took two hundred thouſand of them in two Battles, and their General Teutobodus; for which good Service, he was made Conſul when *abſent a fifth Time.*

2. *In the mean Time the Cimbri and the Teutones, of which there was ſtill an infinite Number, paſs'd into Italy. Again a Battle was fought with them by C. Marius and Quintus Catulus, but on the Part of Catulus more ſucceſsfully: for in that Battle which they both fought together,* 140 *thouſand were ſlain, either in the Fight or in the Flight, and* 60 *thouſand taken.* 300 *Roman Soldiers of both Armies were ſlain. Three and thirty Standards were taken from the Cimbri, of which the Army of Marius took two, and the Army of Catulus thirty and one. That was an End of the War,* and *a Triumph was decreed for them both.*

3. Sext

3. Sexto Julio Cæsare, & L. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita, cùm prope alia omnia bella cessassent, in Italia gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique moverunt, qui, cum annis numerosis jam Populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi æquam asserere cæperunt Pernicioſum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Consul in eo occisus est: Cæpio nobilis juvenis, & Porcius Cato alius Consul. Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus & Marsis fuerunt, Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est à Caio Mario, qui sexies Consul fuerat; & à Cnæo Pompeio, maxime tamen à Lucio Cornelio Sylla, qui inter alia facta egregia, ita Cluentium hostium ducem cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis nec unum amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit per

3. When *Sextus Julius Cæsar*, and *M. Lucius Philippus* were *Consuls, in the 659th Year from the building of the City, when almost all other Wars had ceased; the Pecentes, the Marsi and Peligni raised a most Terrible War in Italy: who after they had been subject to the Romans for several Years, begun then to claim to themselves* [1] *an equal Liberty. This was a very destructive War. The Consul P. Rutilius was slain in it: Cæpio a noble Youth and Porcius Cato another Consul. The Generals of the Picentes and Marsi against the Romans were Titus Vietius, Hierus Asinius, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. The War was successfully managed against them* by the Romans, i. e. *by C. Marius, who had been six times Consul; and by* [2] *Cnæus Pompeius, but especially by Lucius Cornelius Sylla; who amongst other extraordinary Actions, did so rout Cluentius the General of the Enemies with his great Army, that he lost not one of his own Men. This War was spun out for four Years, with great Loss. At last, in the 5th Year, it had its Period by Lucius Cornelius Sylla the Consul, after he had*

1 It was the Freedom of Rome they desired, and that very justly, having by their Blood and Treasure contributed not a little to the Grandeur of it. This was call'd the Social War, and might easily have been prevented by a little reasonable Compliance in the Romans.

2 This was Father of Pompey the Great.

Luc-

Lucium Cornelium Syllam Conſulem, cum antea in eodem bello ipſe multa ſtrenue Prætor geſſiſſet.

4. Anno urbis conditæ Dclxii. primum Romæ bellum Civile C. Marius ſexies Conſul dedit. Nam cum Sylla Conſul contra Mithridatem geſturus bellum, qui Aſiam & Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur: iſque exercitum in Campania pauliſper teneret, ut belli Socialis de quo diximus, quod intra Italiam geſtum fuerat, reliquiæ tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipſe ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur. Qua re Sylla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium & Sulpicium dimicavit, primus urbem Romam ingreſſus eſt, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit: atque ita Conſulibus ordinatis in futurum annum, Cnæo Octavio & L. Cornelio Cinna, ad Aſiam profectus eſt.

5. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat, atque Armeniam Minorem, & totum Ponticum mare in circuitu

perform'd many things before in the ſame War, in Quality of Prætor, very gallantly.

4. *In the Year from the Building of the City* 1 662, *C. Marius* who had been *ſix times Conſul, raiſed the firſt Civil War at Rome. For when the Conſul Sylla was ſent to carry on the War againſt Mithridates, who had ſeiz'd upon Aſia and Achaia; and kept his Army in Campania a little, that the Relicks of the Social War of which we have ſpoke* above, *which had been carried on within Italy, might be taken off; Marius affected to be ſent to the Mithridatick War. At which thing Sylla being nettled, came with his Army to Town. There he engaged againſt Marius and Sulpicius,* 2 *he killed Sulpicius,* and *obliged Marius to fly: and ſo having ſettled the Conſuls for the Year following,* i. e. *Cnæus Octavius and L. Cornelius Cinna, he went to Aſia.*

5. *For Mithridates, who was King of Pontus, and had the Leſſer Armenia, and the whole Pontick Sea all round with the*

1 It ſhould be 665.

2 I have not tranſlated the Words, *primus urbem Romam ingreſſus eſt*, becauſe it is viſibly impoſſible to make any agreeable Senſe of them; ſome Words have been undoubtedly left out, and the Author means perhaps to ſay, what Madam Dacier ſuppoſes he might write, *primus Civis urbem Romam armatus ingreſſus eſt.*

cum Boſporo tenebat, primo Nicomedem amicum Populi Romani Bithynia voluit expellere: Senatuique mandavit, bellum ſe ei propter injurias quas paſſus fuerat illaturum. A Senatu reſponſum eſt Mithridati, ſi id faceret, quod & ipſe bellum à Romanis pateretur. Qua re iratus, Cappadociam ſtatim occupavit, & ex ea Ariobarzanem regem & amicum Populi Romani fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invaſit, & Paphlagoniam, pulſis ex ea regibus, amicis Populi Romani, Pylæmene & Nicomede. Inde ad Epheſum contendit: & per omnem Aſiam litteras miſit, ut ubicumque inventi eſſent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

6. Interea etiam Athenæ civitas Achaiæ ab Ariſtone Athenienſi Mithridati tradita eſt. Miſerat enim jam ad Achaiam Mithridates Archelaum ducem ſuum, cum CXX. millibus equitum ac peditum: per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata eſt. Sylla Archelaum apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obſedit, ipſamque urbem cepit. Poſtea commiſo præ-

Boſporus, deſign'd firſt to drive Nicomedes, a Friend of the Roman People, out of Bithynia; and ſent Word to the Senate, that he would make War upon him, becauſe of the Injuries he had ſuffered from him. Anſwer was made by the Senate to Mithridates, that if he did ſo, he likewiſe would have a War with the Romans. At which thing being angry, he immediately ſeiz'd upon Cappadocia, and drove Ariobarzanes a King and Friend of the Roman People out of it. By and by too he ſeiz'd upon Bithynia, and Paphlagonia, driving the Kings out of it, Friends of the Roman People, Pylæmenes and Nicomedes. From thence he went to 1 *Epheſus, and ſent Letters thro' all Aſia, that whereſoever any Roman Citizens ſhould be found, they ſhould be kill'd in one Day.*

6. *In the mean time too Athens the City of Achaia was delivered by Ariſton the Athenian to Mithridates. For Mithridates had already ſent his General Archelaus to Achaia, with a hundred and twenty thouſand Horſe and Foot: by whom the reſt of Greece too was ſeiz'd. Sylla beſieg'd Archelaus at Pyræum not far from Athens, and took the City itſelf. Afterwards a Battle being fought a-*

1 A City of ASIA MINOR in IONIA, near the ÆGEAN Sea.

lio contra Archelaum, ita eum vicit, ut ex cxx. millibus vix decem superessent Archelao, & ex Syllæ exercitu xiv. tantum homines interficerentur. Hac pugna Mithridates cognita, lxx. millia lectissima ex Asia Archelao misit, contra quem Sylla iterum commisit, Primo prælio viginti millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes: secundo omnes Mithridatis copiæ extinctæ sunt. Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hac re cognita, Mithridates cum Sylla de pace agere cœpit.

7. Interim eo tempore Sylla etiam Dardanos, Scordiscos, Dalmatas & Mœsos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit. Sed cum legati à rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, venissent, non aliter se daturum Sylla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis his quæ occupaverat, ad regnum suum rediisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo [illegible]erunt, pax in[illegible] eos [illegible]ata est [illegible] ut Sylla ad bellum Civile festinans, à tergo periculum non haberet. Nam cum Sylla in Achaia atque Asia Mithridatem vicit, Marius qui fugatus erat,

gainst Archelaus, he so conquered him, that of a hundred and twenty thousand, scarce ten were left Archelaus, and fourteen Men only of Sylla's Army were slain. Mithridates having heard of this Battle, sent seventy thousand chosen Men out of Asia to Archelaus, against whom Sylla again engaged. In the first Battle twenty thousand of the Enemies were [illegible] and the Son of Arch[illegible] Diogenes. In the [illegible] Forces of Mithri[illegible] [illegible]roy'd. Archelaus [illegible] for three Days in the Fe[illegible] This thing being known, Mithridates begun to treat ab[illegible] a Peace with Sylla.

7. In the mean while Sylla at that Time partly conquered the Dard[illegible]s, the Scordiscans, the [illegible]tians, and the Mœsians, [illegible] in others upon Promise [illegible]arter. But when the Depu[illegible] were come from Mithridates, who desired Peace, Sylla reply'd, that he would no otherwise give it, unless the King quitting those Places he had seiz'd, returned into his own Kingdom. Yet afterwards they both came to a Conference, a Peace was settled betwixt them, that Sylla hastening to the Civil War, might have no Danger in his Rear. For whilst Sylla was conquering Mithridates in Achaia and Asia, Marius who had been forc'd to fly.

& Cornelius Cinna unus ex Conſulibus, bellum in Italia repararunt: & ingreſſi urbem Romam, nobiliſſimos ex Senatu & Conſulares viros interfecerunt, multos proſcripſerunt; ipſius Syllæ domo everſa, filios & uxorem ad fugam compulerunt: univerſus reliquus Senatus ex urbe fugiens, ad Syllam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ ſubveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum Civile geſturus adverſus Norbanum & Scipionem Conſules, & primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit, non longe a Capua; tum vii. millia ejus cecidit, vi. millia cepit, cxxiv. ſuorum amiſit. Inde etiam ſe ad Scipionem convertit, & ante prælium totum ejus exercitum ſine ſanguine in deditionem accepit.

8. Sed cum Romæ mutati Conſules eſſent, & Marius Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo Conſulatum accepiſſent, Sylla tamen contra Marium Juniorem dimicavit: & xv. millibus ejus occiſis, cccc. de ſuis perdidit. Mox etiam & urbem in-

and Cornelius Cinna one of the Conſuls, renew'd the War in Italy, and entering the City Rome, ſlew the nobleſt of the Senate; and ſeveral *Conſular Gentlemen*, and [1] *proſcribed many: The Houſe of Sylla himſelf being pull'd down, they forc'd his Sons and Wife to fly: All the reſt of the Senate flying out of the City, came into Greece to Sylla, begging* of him, *that he would relieve his Country. He went over into Italy, in order to carry on a Civil War againſt the Conſuls Scipio and Norbanus, and in the firſt Battle fought againſt Norbanus, not far from* [2] *Capua; he then ſlew ſeven thouſand of his, took ſix thouſand*, and *loſt* but 123 *of his own Men. From thence too he turn'd himſelf againſt Scipio; and before Battle receiv'd his whole Army without Blood-ſhed upon Surrender.*

8. *But when the Conſuls were chang'd at Rome, and Marius the Son of Marius and Papirius Carbo had receiv'd the Conſulſhip, Sylla* [3] *engaged againſt Marius the Younger; and killing fifteen thouſand of his Men, loſt four hundred of his own. By and by too he entered the*

1 That is, poſted up their Names, with a Promiſe of a Reward to any that ſhould kill them. This was the firſt time this horrid Barbarity was practiſed amongſt the ROMANS.

2 A City of CAMPANIA.

3 It's hard to ſay what EUTROPIUS meant here by *tamen*.

greſſus

gressus est. Marium Marii filium, Præneste persequutus, obsedit, & ad mortem compulit. Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium & Carinatem duces partis Marianæ ad portam Collinam. Lxxix. millia hostium in eo prælio contra Syllam fuisse dicuntur. xii. Millia se Syllæ dediderunt: cæteri in acie, in castris, in fuga, insatiabili ira victorum consumpti sunt. Cnæus quoque Carbo Consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit; & ibi per Cnæum Pompeium interfectus est: quem adolescentem Sylla annos unum & xx. natum, cognita ejus industria, traditis ejus exercitibus præfecerat, ut secundus à Sylla haberetur.

9. Occiso ergo Carbone, Pompeius Siciliam recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam, Domitium Marianæ partis ducem, & Hiarbam regem Mauritaniæ, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. Post hæc Sylla de Mithridate ingenti gloria triumphavit. Cnæus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat,

City; and *pursuing Marius the Son of Marius to Præneste, besieg'd him there, and forc'd him to a* violent *Death. Again he had a most terrible Battle against Lamponius and Carinas Generals of Marius's Party, at the Colline Gate. There are said to have been seventy nine thousand of the Enemy in that Battle against Sylla: Twelve thousand surrendered themselves to Sylla: the rest were destroy'd in the Field, in the Camp,* and *in their Flight, by the insatiable Rage of the Conquerors. Cnæus Carbo the other Consul too fled to Sicily from Ariminum, and was there slain by* [1] *Cnæus Pompeius, whom* tho' *a young Man, being but one and twenty Years old, Sylla perceiving his Mettle, had plac'd at the Head of his Troops, delivered up* to him, *so that he was reckon'd the second after Sylla.*

9. *Wherefore* after *Carbo* was *slain, Pompey regain'd Sicily. Going over from thence to Africa, he slew Domitius a General of Marius's Party, and Hiarbas King of Mauritania, who brought Assistance to Domitius. After this Sylla triumph'd over Mithridates in great Glory. Cnæus Pompey too,* when *going upon the 24th Year of his Age, triumph'd over*

1. This POMPEY was afterwards sirnamed the GREAT.

quar-

quartum & xx. annum agens, de Africa triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima; Italicum quod & Sociale dictum, & Civile: quæ ambo tractata sunt per annos decem, consumpserunt ultra cl. millia hominum, viros Consulares xxiv. Prætorios vii. Ædilitios lx, Senatores fere ccc.

Africa,[1] *which had been granted to no one of the Romans* before. *Two very destructive Wars had this End, the Italian, which was likewise call'd the Social, and the Civil* War. *Both which were carried on for ten Years,* and *took off above a hundred and fifty thousand Men, 24 Consular Gentlemen, 7 Prætorian, 60 Ædilitian, and almost* 300 *Senators.*

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1 The Honour of a Triumph had not been granted before to any but Dictators, Consuls, Prætors, Pro-consuls, Pro-prætors, that is, such as after the Time of their Consulship or Prætorship was expired, were sent into the Provinces: Whereas Pompey had not as yet been in any Office of the Government.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VI.

MArco Æmilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo Conſulibus, cum Sylla Rempublicam compoſſuiſet, bella nova exarſerunt: unum, in Hiſpania; aliud, in Pamphilia & Cilicia; tertium, in Macedonia; quartum, in Dalmatia. Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam cæterorum, qui interempti erant, ad bellum commovit Hiſpanias. Miſſi ſunt contra eum duces Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham regem vicit, & Lucius Domitius Prætro. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio

MArcus Æmilius Lepidus and *Quintus Catulus being Conſuls, when Sylla had* now *ſettled the Commonwealth, new Wars broke out; one in Spain, another in Pamphilia and Cicilia, a third in Macedonia,* and *a fourth in Dalmatia. For Sertorius, who had been of Marius's Party, fearing the Fortune of the Reſt, who had been ſlain, raiſed Spain to War. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, the Son of him who conquered King Jugurtha and Lucius Domitius Prætor, were ſent Generals againſt him. Domitius was ſlain by Sertorius's General* 1 *Hirtuleius. Metellus fought*

1. Others call him HERCULEIUS.

Domi-

Domitius occiſus eſt: Metellus vario ſucceſſu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Poſtea cum impar pugnæ ſolus Metellus putaretur, Cnæus Pompeius ad Hiſpanias miſſus eſt. Ita duobus ducibus adverſis, Sertorius fortuna varia ſæpe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno à ſuis occiſus eſt, & finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adoleſcentem, & Quintum Metellum Pium; atque omnes prope Hiſpaniæ in ditionem Populi Romani redactæ ſunt.

2. Ad Macedoniam miſſus eſt Appius Claudius poſt Conſulatum. Levia prælia habuit contra varias gentes, quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolebant: atque ibi morbo mortuus eſt. Miſſus ei ſucceſſor Cnæus Scribonius Curio poſt Conſulatum: is Dardanous vicit, & uſque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, & intra triennium finem bello dedit.

3. Ad Ciliciam & Pamphiliam miſſus eſt P. Servilius ex Conſule, vir ſtrenuus. Is Ciliciam ſubegit, Lyciæ urbes clariſſimas oppugnavit & cepit, in his Phaſelidem, Olympum, Coricum Cili-

with various Succeſs againſt Sertorius. Afterwards when Metellus alone was thought inſufficient for fighting him, Cnæus Pompeius was ſent to Spain. Thus two Generals being imploy'd againſt him, Sertorius fought oft-times with various Fortune. At laſt he was ſlain in the eighth Year by his own Men, and an end put to this War by the young Man Cnæus Pompey, and Quintus Metellus Pius, and almoſt all Spain reduced under the Dominion of the Roman People.

2. *Appius Claudius was ſent after his Conſulſhip to Macedonia. He fought ſome ſlight Battles againſt various Nations, which inhabited the Province of* 1 *Rhodope: and there died of a Diſtemper. Cnæus Scribonius Curio was ſent as his Succeſſor, after his Conſulſhip: He conquered the* 2 *Dardanians, and penetrated as far as the Danube, and deſerv'd a Triumph, and within three Years put an End to the War.*

4. *Publius Servilius after his being Conſul, an active Man, was ſent to Cilicia and Pamphilia. He ſubdued Cilicia, attack'd the moſt famous Cities of Lycia, and took them, amongſt theſe Phaſelis, Olympus and Coricum*

1. In THRACE.
2. A People above MACEDONIA.

cix

ciæ. Isauros quoq; aggressus, in deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens triumphum accepit, & nomen Isaurici meruit.

4. Ad Illyricum missus est Cnæus Cosconius pro Consule: multam partem Dalmatiæ subegit, Salonas cepit: &, composito bello, Romam post biennium rediit.

5. Iisdem temporibus, Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus Catuli collega, bellum Civile voluit commovere: intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphi fuerunt; Metelli, ex Hispania; Pompeii, secundus ex Hispania: Curionis, ex Macedonia; Servilii, ex Isauria.

6. Anno urbis conditæ Dclxxvi. L. Licinio Lucullo, & Marco Aurelio Cotta consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ, & per testamentum Populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates pace

of Cilicia. He likewise invaded the [1] *Isaurians, forc'd them to a Submission, and within three Years put an End to the War. He first of all the Romans made a March over* Mount *Taurus. Returning he receiv'd* the Honour of *a Triumph, and earn'd the Name of Isauricus.*

4. *Cnæus Cosconius was sent Proconsul to Illyricum, subdued a great Part of* [2] *Dalmatia; took Salonæ, and having made an End of the War, return'd after two Years to Rome.*

5. *In the same Times the Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, the Colleague of Catulus, had a Design to raise a Civil War. Yet that Disturbance was suppressed within one Summer. Thus at one time there were many Triumphs together: Metellus's over Spain; Pompey's second over Spain; Curio's over Macedonia; Servilius's over Isauria.*

6. *In the Year from the Building of the City* [3] 676, when *Lucius Licinius Lucullus* and *Marcus Aurelius Cotta were Consuls, Nicomedes King of Bithynia died, and by his Will made the Roman People his Heir. Mithridates breaking*

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1 ISAURIA lies on the North Part of PAMPHILIA and CICILIA.
2 DALMATIA is a Part of ILLYRICUM.
3 679 it should have been.

rupta, Bithyniam & Aſiam rurſus voluit invadere. Adverſus eum ambo Conſules miſſi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie, etiam intra Oppidum coactus eſt, & obſeſſus. Sed cum ſe inde Mithridates Cyzicum tranſtuliſſet, ut, Cyzico capto, totam Aſiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter Conſul occurrit: ac dum Mithridates in obſidione Cyzici commoraretur, ipſe à tergo obſedit, fameque conſumpſit, & multis prœliis vicit. Poſtremo Byzantium (quæ nunc Conſtantinopolis eſt) fugavit. Navali quoque prœlio duces ejus Lucullus oppreſſit. Ita una hieme & æſtate, à Lucullo ad centum fere millia hominum ex parte regis extincta ſunt.

7. Anno urbis Romæ Dclxxviii. Macedoniam provinciam M. Licinius Lucullus accepit, conſobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridatem bellum gerebat. Et in Italia novum bellum ſubito commotum eſt. Lxxx. enim & quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Crhyſo & Oenomao

the Peace, endeavoured to ſeize Bithynia and Aſia again. Both the Conſuls being ſent againſt him had various Fortune. Cotta being routed by him in the Field at 1 *Chalcedon, was forced alſo within the Town, and beſieged. But after Mithridates had removed thence to* 2 *Cyzicum, that after taking Cizicum, he might invade all Aſia, Lucullus the other Conſul met with him; and whilſt Mithridates lay there in the Siege of Cyzicum, he beſieg'd him behind, and waſted* his Troops *by Famine, and defeated him in many Battles. At laſt he forc'd him to fly to Byzantium, which is now Conſtantinople. Lucullus likewiſe beay his Admirals in a Battle b Sea. Thus in one Winter and Summer, about a hundred thouſand Men on the King's Side were ſlain by Lucullus.*

7. *In the Year of the City Rome* 3 678 *Marcus Licinius Lucullus received the Province of Macedonia, Couſin of Lucullus, who carried on the War againſt Mithridates. And a new War was ſuddenly raiſed in Italy: For Four ſcore and four Gladiators under their Leaders Spartacus, Chryſus and Oeno-*

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1 CHALCEDON was a City of ASIA MINOR, in the Province of BITHYNIA, nigh the Enterance of the Euxine Sea, over-againſt CONSTANTINOPLE.

2 CYZICUS or CYZICUM, a noted City of ASIA MINOR, upon the PROPONTIS not far from the HELLESPONT.

3 680 he ſhould have ſaid.

effracto

effracto Capuæ ludo, effugerunt: & per Italiam vagantes, pœne non levius bellum in ea, quam Annibal moverat, paraverunt: nam multis ducibus, & duobus simul Romanorum Consulibus victis sexaginta fere millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt: victique sunt in Apulia à M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, & post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno, bello huic finis imponitur.

8. Sexcentesimo octogesimo primo urbis conditæ anno, P. Cornelio Lentulo & Cnæo Aufidio Oreste Consulibus, duo tantum gravia bella in Imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum & Macedonicum hæc duo Luculli agebant, L. Lucullus, & M. Lucullus. L. ergo Lucullus post pugnam Cyzicenam, qau vicerat Mithridatem, & navalem, qua duces ejus oppresserat, persecutus est eum; & receptaPaphlagonia atque Bithynia etiam regnum ejus invasit. Sinopen & Amisum civitates Ponti nobilissimas cepit: secundo prælio apud Cabira civitatem, quo in-

maus, breaking open a School at Capua, made their Escape; and wandering through Italy, raised almost no less a War in it than Annibal had done. For defeating several Generals, and two Consuls of the Romans together; they got together an Army of almost sixty thousand armed Men: and were overthrown in Apulia by M. Licinius Crassus the Proconsul; and after many Calamities brought *upon Italy, an End is put to this War in its third Year.*

8. *In the* [1] 6811 *Year from the Building of the City* when *Publius Cornelius Lentulus* and *Cnæus Aufidius Orestes* were *Consuls, there were only two considerable Wars in the Roman Empire, the Mithridatick and Macedonian. The two Luculli, L. Lucullus and M. Lucullus managed these. Wherefore L. Lucullus after the Battle of Cyzicus, in which he had defeated Mithridates, and the Fight at Sea, in which he had overthrown his Admirals, pursued him; and recovering Paphlagonia and Bithynia, likewise invaded his kingdom. He took the most famous Cities of Pontus* [2] *Sinope and Amisus. In the second Battle at the City* [3] *Cabira, whither*

1 6812 rather.
2 Sinope and Amisus were Cities of Paphlagonia not Pontus.
3. A City of Pontus.

gentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cum triginta millia lectissima regis à quinque Romanorum millibus vastata essent, Mithridates fugatus, & castra ejus direpta. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenuerat, eidem sublata est, Susceptus tamen est Mithridates post fugam à Tigrane Armeniæ rege; qui tum ingenti gloria imperabat, Persas sæpe vicerat, Mesopotamiam occupaverat, & Syriam & Phœnices partem.

Mithridates had brought a huge Army drawn out of all Parts of his Kingdom, when 30 thousand chosen Men of the King's were routed by five thousand of the Romans, Mithridates was forced to fly, and his Camp was plundered. Armenia the less too which he had seized was taken from him. Yet Mithridates was received after his Flight by Tigranes the King of Armenia, who then reign'd in great Glory, had often conquer'd [1] *the Persians, had seiz'd Mesopotamia and Syria, and Part of Phœnicia.*

9. Ergo Lucullus repetens hostem fugatum, etiam regnum Tigranis, qui Armeniis imperabat, ingressus est. Tigranocerta civitatem Armeniæ nobilissimam cepit; ipsum regem, cum sexcentis millibus sagittatorium & armatorum venientem octodecim millia militum habens, ita vicit, ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. Inde Nisibin profectus eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lu-

9, Wherefore Lucullus again marching in quest of the flying Enemy, entered likewise the Kingdom of Tigranes, who reign'd over the two Armenia's He took the most famous City of Armenia Tigranocerta, the King himself coming with six hundred thousand Bowmen and other arm'd Men, having but eighteen thousand Men he so defeated him, that he cut off a great Part of the Armenians. Marching from thence to [2] *Nisibis he took that City too, with the King's Brother. But those*

1 Our Author should have said Parthians, for so the Nations inhabiting betwixt the Rivers Tigris and Indus, from the time that they were conquered from the Macedonians by Arsaces the Parthian, were called, till the old Royal Family of the Arsacidæ was entirely set aside by Artaxerxes a Persian, in the Days of Alexander Severus Emperor of Rome, and Year of Christ 233; upon which the Name of Parthians was laid aside for that of Persians, and the Country is at this Day called Persia.

1 A City of Mesopotamia.

cullus

cullus reliquerat cum exercitus parte, ut regiones victas, etiam Romanos, tuerentur, negligenter se & avare agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpendi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti, capta Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

10. Alter Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis Romanorum primus intulit bellum, atque eos ingenti prælio in Æmo monte superavit: oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem die quo aggressus est, vicit: Cabylen cepit; usque ad Danubium penetravit. Inde Multas super Pontum positas civitates aggressus est. Illic Apolloniam evertit, Calatin, Parthenopolin, Tomos, Istrum, Byziam omnem cepit: belloque confecto, Romam rediit: ambo tamen triumphaverunt; Lucullus qui contra Mithridatem pugnaverat, majori gloria, cum tantorum regnorum victor rediisset.

11. Confecto bello Macedonico, manente Mithridatico, quod, recedente Lucullo, rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, bellum Creti

whom Lucullus had left in Pontus with Part of the Army, to protect the conquered Countries and the Romans too, *behaving themselves carelesely and covetously, gave again an Occasion to Mithridates, of breaking into Pontus, and so the War was renew'd. A Successor was sent Lucullus, preparing for an Expedition against the Persians.*

10. *The other Lucullus who govern'd Macedonia, first of all the Romans made War upon the Bessi, and routed them in a great Battle in Mount Hæmus. He took the Town of Uscudama, which the Bessi inhabited, the same Day he* first *attack'd it. He took Cabyle,* and *penetrated as far as the Danube. After that he attack'd many Cities lying above Pontus. There he destroy'd Apollonia, took Calatis, Parthenopolis, Tomi, Ister, and all Byzia: and* after *the war* was *end'd return'd to Rome Tet they both triumph'd: Lucullus who had fought against Mithridates with the greater Glory, seeing he had return'd Conqueror of such great Kingdoms.*

11. After *the Macedonian War* was *ended, the Mithridatick still continuing, which* upon *Lucullus's going off the King raising* new *Forces had*

cum

cum ortum est; ad id missus Cæcilius Metellus, ingentibus prælis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit, appellatusque est Creticus; atque ex insula triumphavit. Quo tempore Lybia quoque Romano imperio per Testamentum Apionis, qui rex ejus fuerat, accessit, in qua inclytæ civitates erant, Berenice, Ptolemais & Cyrene.

12. Dum hæc geruntur, Piratæ omnia maria infestabant; ita ut navigatio Romanis, toto orbe victoribus sola tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cnæo Pompeio decretum est: quod intra paucos menses ingenti felicitate & celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridatem, & Tigranem: quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armenia Minore, nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit; quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit, & duos Centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit, duobus comitibus; neque multo post, cum in suos sæviret, Pharnacis filii sui seditione

renewed, [1] *the Cretian War begun: Cæcilius Metellus being sent to that* War, *reduced the whole Province by great Battles in three Years, and was called Creticus, and triumph'd over the Island.* [2] *At which Time* [3] *Lybia too was added to the Roman Empire, by the Will of Apion, who had been the King thereof, in which were the famous Cities, Berenice, Ptolemais and Cyrene.*

12. *Whilst these Things are a doing, the Pirates infested all the Seas, so that Sailing only was not safe to the Romans, tho' Victorious through the whole World. Wherefore that War was voted for Cnæus Pompey, which he dispatch'd in a few Months, with huge good Fortune and Expedition. Soon after too the War against Mithridates & Tigranes was committed to him: after the undertaking of which he conquered in a Battle by Night, Mithridates in Armenia the Less,* and *plundered his Camp slaying forty thousand of his Men, he lost only twenty of his own Army, and two Centurions. Mithridates fled with his Wife* and *two Attendants, and not long after, behaving cruelly to-*

1. In the Year 679 from the building of ROME, to which Metellus was not set till 686.
2. This is a Mistake, APION died in 658.
3. A Country on the West of EGYPT.

apud

apud milites, ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridates: periit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriæ consiliique. Regnavit annos sexaginta: vixit septuaginta duos: contra Romanos bellumhabuit annos quadraginta.

31. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit; ille se ei dedidit, in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliario ab Artaxata venit: ac diadema suum, cum procubuisset ad genua Pompeii, in manibus ejus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius reposuit, honorificeque eum habitum, regni tamen parte mulctavit, & grandi pecunia; adempta est ei Syria, Phœnice, Sophene: sex millia præterea talentorum argenti, quæ Populo Romano daret, quia bellum sine causa Romanis commovisset.

14. Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit, & eorum regem Orodem ter vicit: postremo per epistolas & munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiæ quoque regem Ar-

wards his own Relations, being forced to die by a Mutiny of his own Son against him, amongst the Soldiers, he drunk Poison. This End had Mithridates: He died at 1 *Bosporus, being a Man of huge Activity and Conduct. He reign'd sixty Years, lived seventy two:* and *had a War against the Romans* 2 40.

13. *After that Pompey made War upon Tigranes, he surrendered himself to him,* and *came into Pompey's Camp,* 16 *Miles from Artaxata, and put his Diadem in his Hands, after he had fallen at the Knees of Pompey: which Pompey return'd him; and* tho' he *treated* him *honourably, deprived him of a Part of his Kingdom, and a huge Sum of Money. Syria, Phœnicia* and *Sophene was taken from him, besides six thousand Talents of Silver, which he was to give the Roman People, because he had made a War upon the Romans without a Cause.*

14. *Pompey soon after made War too upon the* 3 *Albans, and thrice defeated their King Orodes; at last being wrought upon by Letters and Presents, he granted him a Pardon and Peace; he likewise overthrew in Battle the King of Iberia*

1 He means the CRIMMERIAN BOSPORUS betwixt the EUXINE Sea and the PALUS MÆOTIS.
2 Some make them more and some less.
3 A People betwixt the EUXINE and the CASPIAN SEAS.
4 A Country bordering upon the ALBANI.

thacem

thacem vicit acie, & in deditionem accepit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro Galatiæ regi donavit, quia ſocius belli Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo & Pilæmeni Paphlagoniam reddidit, Ariſtarchum Colchis regem impoſuit. Mox Ituræos & Arabes vicit: & cum veniſſet in Syriam, Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, eo quod regem Tigranem non recepiſſet. Antiochenſibus obſides reddidit, aliquantum agrorum Daphnenſibus dedit quo lucus ibi ſpatioſior fieret; delectatus amœnitate loci, & aquarum abundantia. Inde ad Judæam tranſgreſſus, Hieroſolymam caput gentis tertio menſe cepit; duodecim millibus Judæorum occiſis, cæteris in fidem acceptis. His geſtis, in Aſiam ſe recepit, & finem antiquiſſimo bello dedit.

Arthaces, and took him by Surrender. He granted the Leſſer Armenia to Deiotarus King of Galatia; becauſe he had been his Aſſiſtant in the Mithridatick War. He reſtored Paphlagonia to Attalus and Pilæmenes, he made Ariſtarchus King over the Colchians. Preſently after he conquered the [1] *Ituræans and the Arabians; and after he was come into Syria, he preſented Seleucia a City near* [2] *Antioch with its Liberty, becauſe it had not received King Tigranes. He reſtored their Hoſtages to the Antiochians, and gave ſome Land to the* [3] *Daphnenſians; that the Grove there might be made more ſpacious, being mightily taken with the Pleaſantneſs of the Place, and the Plenty of Water. Going from thence to Judæa, he took Jeruſalem the Metropolis of the Nation in three Months, killing twelve thouſand of the Jews, the reſt being admitted to Quarter.* After he had *done theſe things, he withdrew himſelf into Aſia, and put an End to this long War.*

15. Marco Tullio Cicerone, Caio Antonio Conſulibus, anno ab urbe condita Dclxxxix, Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobiliſſimi generis

15. When *Marcus Tullius Cicero* and *C. Antonius* were *Conſuls, in the Year from the Building of the City* 689, *Lucius Sergius Catalina, a Man*

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1 A People on the North of JUDÆA about Mount Lebanon.
2 The METROPOLIS of SYRIA upon the RIVER Orontes, not far from the Sea.
DAPHNE was a Pleaſant Village near ANTIOCH.

vir,

vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit, cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est: socii ejus deprehensi, in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio altero Consule Catilina ipse in prælio victus est, & interfectus.

16. Sexcentesimo nonagesimo anno ab urbe condita, D. Junio Silano, & L. Muræna Consulibus, Metellus de Creta triumphavit: Pompeius de bello Piratico & Mithridatico. Nulla unquam triumphi pompa similis fuit; ducti sunt ante ejus currum filius Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, Aristobulus rex Judæorum: prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

17. Anno urbis conditæ Dcxciii. Caius Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo Consul est factus; decreta ei Gallia, & Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primo vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur; deinde vincendo per bella gravissima, usque ad

of a very noble Extraction, but a very perverse Disposition, conspired with some famous indeed, but daring Men, to destroy his Country. He was forc'd from the City by Cicero; his Accomplices being seiz'd were strangled in Prison. Catiline himself was defeated in Battle, and slain by the other Consul Antonius.

16. *In the 690th Year from the Building of the City, D. Junius Silanus and L. Murana being Consuls, Metellus triumph'd over Crete; Pompey upon Account of the Piratick and Mithridatick War. No Pomp of a Triumph was ever like it. The Son of Mithridates, the Son of Tigranes,* and *Aristobulus King of the Jews were led before his Chariot: A vast deal of Money, and an infinite weight of Gold and Silver was carried before him. At this Time there was no great War throughout the whole World.*

17. *In the Year from the Building of the City 693, Caius Julius Cæsar, who afterwards was Emperor, was made Consul with L. Bibulus: Gaul was voted him, and Illyricum with ten Legions. He first conquered the* [1] *Helvetii, who are now called Sequans; after that he advanced as far as the British Ocean*

1 The Inhabitants of the Country now call'd Swisserland.

Oceanum Britannicum proceſſit. Domuit autem annis fere ix. omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum & Oceanum eſt, & circuitu patet ad bis tricies centena millia paſſuum. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; & eos quoque victos, obſidibus acceptis, ſtipendiarios fecit. Galliæ autem tributi nomine annuum imperavit ſeſtertium quadringenties: Germanoſq; trans Rhenum aggreſſus, immaniſſimis præliis vicit. Inter tot ſucceſſus ter male pugnavit: apud Arvernos ſemel præſens, & abſens in Germania bis: nam legati ejus duo, Titurius & Aurunculeius, per inſidias cæſi ſunt.

by conquering in very dangerous Wars. He conquered in about nine Years, all Gaul, which is between the Alps, the River Rhone, the Rhine, and the Ocean, and is extended in Circuit two and thirty hundred Miles. After he made War upon the Britains, to whom before him, not ſo much as the Name of the Romans was known, and made them after he had *conquered* them *tributary, taking Hoſtages* of them. *He raiſed upon Gaul by way of Tribute, Yearly* [1] 400 *times a hundred thouſand Seſterces, and attacking the Germans beyond the Rhine,* [2] *conquered them in prodigious Battles. Amongſt ſo many Succeſſes he fought three times unfortunately: once in Perſon among the Arverni, and twice* when *abſent in Germany; for his two Lieutenants Titurius and Aurunculeius were taken off by an Ambuſcade.*

18. Circa eadem tempora, anno urbis conditæ Dcxcvii. Marcus Licinius Craſſus, collega Cnæi Pompeii Magni in Conſulatu ſecundo, contra Parthos miſſus, eſt: & cum circa Carras contra omina &

18. *About the ſame time, in the Year from the City's being built* 697, *Marcus Licinius Craſſus, the Colleague of Cnæus Pompey in his ſecond Conſulate, was ſent againſt the Parthians; and fighting* them *about Carræ,*

1 See my Notes upon the Life of Atticus by Nepos.

2 This is falſe, as is plain from Cæſar's own Commentaries. He did not ſo much as ſtrike a Stroak, tho' he paſs'd the Rhine twice. Madam Dacier quotes Suetonius, to confirm what our Author ſays here, but ſhe ſhould have quoted Cæſar rather, to have confuted them both. It is a little ſtrange, that ſuch an Author as Suetonius, ſhould write the Life of Cæſar, without peruſing his Commentaries for it, which it's plain he did not, any more than Eutropius.

auſpi-

auſpicia dimicaſſet à Surena Orodis regis duce victus, ad poſtremum interfectus eſt, cum filio clariſſimo & præſtantiſſimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitus per C. Caſſium Quæſtorem ſervatæ ſunt, qui ſingulari animo perditas res tanta virtute reſtituit, ut Perſas, rediens trans Euphratem crebris præliis vinceret.

19. Hinc jam bellum Civile ſucceſſit, exſecrandum & lacrymabile; quo, præter Calamitates quæ præliis acciderunt, etiam Romani nominis fortuna mutata eſt. Cæſar enim, rediens è Gallia victor, cœpit depoſcere alterum Conſulatum; atque, cum ſine dubietate aliqua deferretur, contradictum eſt à Marcello Conſule, à Bibulo, à Pompeio, à Catone; juſſuſq; dimiſſis exercitibus ad urbem redire: propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adverſum patriam cum exercitu venit. Conſules cum Pompeio, Senatuſque omnis, atque univerſa nobilitas ex urbe fugit,

contrary to the Omens and Auſpicies, he was defeated by Surena, a General of King Orodes, and at laſt ſlain, with his Son a moſt famous and extraordinary young Man. The Remains of the Army were ſaved by C. Caſſius the Quæſtor, who with ſingular Reſolution reſtored the ruinous Affairs of the Romans with ſo much Conduct, that returning beyond Euphrates, he overthrew the Perſians in ſeveral Battles.

19. *Upon this the Civil War followed, an execrable and lamentable War, in which, beſides the Havock that happened in the ſeveral Battles,* [1] *the Fortune of the Roman Name too was changed. For Cæſar returning victorious from Gaul, began to demand another Conſulſhip; and as it was given him without any Scruple, Oppoſition was made to the Matter by Marcellus the Conſul, by Bibulus, by Pompey, and by Cato: and he ordered to disband his Armies, and return to Town; for which Injury he came from Ariminum, where he had ſome Soldiers drawn together, with a Body of Troops againſt his Country. The Conſuls with Pompey, and all the Senate, and the whole Nobility, fled out of the City*

1 Our Author means the Form of Government was changed from that of a Popular State to an abſolute Monarchy.

& in Græciam transivit: apud Epirum, Macedoniam Achaiam, Pompeio duce, contra Cæsarem bellum paravit.

20. Cæsar, vacuam urbem ingressus, Dictatorem se fecit, inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos & fortissimos, cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus, in Græciam transivit; adversum Pompeium dimicavit, primo prælio victus est, & fugatus: evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, & illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessalia apud Palæopharsalum productis utrinque ingentibus copiis dimicaverunt. Pompeii acies habuit xl. millia peditum, equitum in sinistro cornu vii. millia, in dextro D. præterea totius Orientis auxilia; totamque Nobilitatem, innumeros Senatores, Prætorios, Consulares, & qui

Rome, *and went over into Greece*, and *in Epire, Macedonia* and *Achaia, under Pompey their General levyed War against Cæsar.*

20. *Cæsar entering the City now empty,*[1] *made himself Dictator*, and *after that went for Spain: There he reduc'd very powerful and very strong Armies of Pompey's, with the three Commanders L. Afranius, M. Petreius* and *M. Varro. Returning from thence, he went over into Greece, fought against Pompey*, but *was defeated in the first Battle, and forced to fly; yet he got off, because night coming on, Pompey would not pursue him; and Cæsar said, that Pompey neither knew how to conquer, and that he could only have been conquered that Day. After that they fought at Palæopharsalus in Thessaly,*[2] *with great Armies drawn out on both sides. Pompey's Army had forty thousand Foot*, and *in the left Wing seven thousand horse, in the Right five hundred, besides the Auxiliaries of all the East: and all the Nobility, many Senators, Prætorian* and *Con-*

1 Cæsar was not Dictator till after his Return from Spain, and continued in that Office but 11 Days, and then was made Consul. Madam Dacier says Eutropius is mistaken, in saying Cæsar made himself Dictator; it was the Senate made him so, as if those few of the Senators that stay'd in Rome, could in any Propriety be called the Senate: it was at best but the Rump of the Senate; the whole Body almost was with Pompey.

2 Our Author is a little overseen in magnifying the Armies so much, Cæsar's was smaller than even he makes it, not exceeding twenty two thousand Men.

magno-

magnorum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie sua habuit peditum non integra xxx. millia, equites mille.

21. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ in unum neque majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant, totum terrarum orbem facile subacturæ, si contra Barbaros ducerentur: Pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, & castra ejus direpta sunt: ipse fugatus, Alexandriam petiit, ut à rege Ægypti, cui tutor à Senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia: qui fortunam magis quam amicitiam sequutus, occidit Pompeium, caput ejus & annulum Cæsari misit: quo conspectu, Cæsar etiam lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, & generi quondam sui.

22. Mox Cæsar Alexandriam venit, ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias; qua causa regi bellum illatum est: victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit, Ptolemæi sorori, cum qua consuetudi-

sular Gentlemen; and who had been already the Conquerors of great Nations. Cæsar had in his Army not quite thirty thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse.

21. *Never as yet had greater Roman Armies met together, nor under better Commanders, that would easily have subdued the whole World, if they had been led against the Barbarians: They fought with great Eagerness; and Pompey at last was conquered, and his Camp plundered: He being forc'd to fly, went for Alexandria, to get Assistance from the King of Egypt, to whom he had been assign'd as a Tutor by the Senate, by reason of his youthful Age; who regarding Fortune more than Friendship, slew Pompey, and sent his Head and Ring to Cæsar; at the Sight of which, Cæsar is said even to have shed Tears, when he beheld the Head of so great a Man, and formerly his Son-in-Law.*

22. *Soon after Cæsar came to Alexandria, Ptolomy resolv'd to lay a Plot for him too; for which Cause a War was made upon the King. Being defeated in Battle, he was lost in the Nile, and his Body found in a Golden Coat of Mail. Cæsar having carried Alexandria, gave the Kingdom to Cleopatra, Ptolemy's Sister, with whom he*

nem

nem ſtupri habuerat. Rediens inde Cæſar, Pharnacem Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Theſſaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto, & multas Populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie: poſtea ad mortem coëgit.

23. Inde Romam regreſſus, tertio ſe Conſulem fecit cum M. Æmilio Lepido, qui ei Magiſter equitum Dictatori ante annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus eſt, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Juba Mauritaniæ rege bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant, P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquiſſimo Scipionis Africani: (hic etiam ſocer Magni Pompeii fuerat,) M. Petreius, Q. Varus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Fauſtus, Syllæ Dictatoris filius. Contra hos commiſſo prælio, poſt multas dimicationes victor fuit. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipſi ſe occiderunt: Fauſtus Pompeii gener à Cæſare interfectus eſt.

24. Poſt annum Cæſar Romam regreſſus, quartum ſe Conſulem fecit; & ſtatim ad Hiſpanias eſt pro-

had had a lewd Commerce. Cæſar returning from thence, defeated in Battle Pharnaces the Son of Mithridates the Great, who had been to aſſiſt Pompey in Theſſaly, rebelling in Pontus, and ſeizing upon many Provinces of the Roman People; afterwards [1] *he forced him to Death.*

23. *After that returning to Rome, he made himſelf a third time Conſul with Æmilius Lepidus, who had been Maſter of the Horſe to him, a Year before, when Dictator. After that he went into Africa, where an infinite number of the Nobility, with Juba the King of Mauritania, had renew'd the War. The Roman Generals were P. Cornelius Scipio, of the moſt antient Family of Scipio Africanus, (he too had been Father-in-Law of Pompey the Great) M. Petreius, Q. Varus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Fauſtus, Son of Sylla the Dictator. In a Battle fought againſt them after many Skirmiſhes, he was Conqueror. Cato, Scipio, Petreius and Juba ſlew themſelves. Fauſtus the Son-in-Law of Pompey was ſlain by Cæſar.*

24. *Cæſar returning a Year after to Rome, made himſelf Conſul a fourth time; and immediately went to Spain, where*

1 Others give a different Account of his Death.

fectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cnæus & Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prælia fuerunt; ultimum prælium apud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Cæsar pœne victus est, ut fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere; ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex & quinquaginta, veniret. Denique reparatis suis, vicit, & Pompeii filius major occisus est, minor fugit.

25. Inde Cæsar, bellis Civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit: agere insolentius cœpit, & contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cum ergo & honores ex sua voluntate præstaret, qui à Populo antea deferebantur, nec senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac pœne tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum à lx. vel amplius Senatoribus Equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti qui primus Romæ Consul est factus, & reges expulerat: C. Cassius, & Servilius Casca. Ergo

Pompey's Sons Cnæus and Sextus, had again rais'd a formidable War. There were many Battles fought. The last Battle was at the City Munda, in which Cæsar was so near conquered, that his Men giving Ground, he was minded to kill himself, lest after so great Glory got in War, he should come into the Hands of these young Men, when now fifty six Years old. Finally rallying his Men, he got the Day, and Pompey's elder Son was slain, the Younger got off.

25. *After that Cæsar, having now made an end of the Civil Wars, all the World over, return'd to Rome, and begun to carry himself very insolently, and contrary to the Custom of the Roman Liberty. Wherefore since he now disposed of all Offices according to his own Pleasure, which were given before by the People; and would not rise up to the Senate when coming to him, and did other things like a King, and almost like a Tyrant, a Conspiracy was formed against him by sixty or more Senators & Roman Knights. The chief among the Conspirators were the two Brutus's, of the Family of Brutus, who was first made Consul of Rome, and had expell'd the Royal Family; C. Cassius and Servilius Casca.*

Cæsar

Cæſar, cum Senatus die quadam inter cæteros veniſſet ad curiam, tribus & viginti vulneribus confoſſus eſt.

Wherefore Cæſar coming among the reſt to the Senate-Houſe on a certain Day of the Senate's Meeting, I was ſtabb'd with three and twenty Wounds.

I Thus fell the mighty Cæſar, who for great Parts and Abilities, and in ſhort, for all the Qualifications of a Hero, but that of Honeſty, was perhaps at leaſt equal to any amongſt the Sons of Men. That Bane of great and elevated Minds Ambition was his darling Vice, in which all his other both good and ill Qualities center'd, and which at laſt ended in his own Ruine, with the Downfal of the Liberty and Glory of Rome; for the Figure the Romans made after this unhappy Revolution was but the Shadow of their former Grandeur. He highly deſerv'd, no doubt, the Fate he met with, and to have dy'd by the Hands of the common Executioner, rather than thoſe of Gentlemen; the Crime he was guilty of being perhaps the greateſt Human Nature is capable of. But there was no other way to come at a Man guarded by a Power, for which the whole World beſides was not a Match, and therefore they thought they might proceed againſt him in the way they did. The learn'd Dean Prideaux has diſcover'd Cæſar to be a Prince, and ſo he was, juſt in the ſame Senſe that Oliver Cromwel was a King: They were indeed a ſort of Princes, but unhappily for the Memory of them both, of their own making only. Such Men may fancy themſelves to be, and others may call them Princes, but their right Name is Villains, to be rank'd with Pirates, Robbers and Murtherers; for to that Claſs of Men they belong, and deſerve never a whit the better Treatment, unleſs Succeſs can be ſuppoſed to ſanctify Vilainy. However the Dean very fairly owns, he juſtly had for the Reward of his Malice and Ambition, the Deſtruction by which he fell: and further ſays, that he was a terrible Scourge in the Hand of God, for the Puniſhment of the Wickedneſs of that Age, and that he ought to be reputed the greateſt Peſt and Plague that Mankind had then therein.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VII.

ANNO urbis Dcc. fere ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella Civilia reparata sunt, percussoribus enim Cæsaris, Senatus favebat: Antonius Consul, partium Cæsaris, Civili bello opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbata Republica, multa Antonius scelera committens, à Senatu hostis judicatus est; missi ad eum persequendum duo Consules Pansa & Hirtius, & Octavianus, adolescens annos xviii. natus, Cæsaris nepos, quem ille testamento hæredem reliquerat, & nomen

AFTER Cæsar was slain, in the Year of the City 709, the Civil Wars were renew'd; for the Senate favour'd the Assassins of Cæsar: The Consul Antony, one of Cæsar's Party, endeavour'd to crush them by a Civil War. Wherefore the Republick being all in Confusion, Antony committing many Vilanies, was declared an Enemy by the Senate; the two Consuls Pansa and Hirtius, and Octavianus a young Man 18 Years old, 1 Cæsar's Nephew, whom he had left his Heir in his Will, and had order'd to bear his Name, were sent to fall upon

1 He was the Grandson of Cæsar's Sister.

ſuum ferre juſſerat: hic eſt qui poſtea Auguſtus eſt dictus & rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt eum. Evenit tamen ut victores Conſules ambo morerentur: quare tres exercitus uni Cæſari paruerunt.

2. Fugatus Antonius, amiſſo exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæſari Magiſter equitum fuerat, & tum copias militum grandes habebat, à quo ſuſceptus eſt. Mox Lepido operam dante, Cæſar cum Antonio pacem fecit: & quaſi vindicaturus patris ſui mortem, à quo per teſtamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus eſt; extorſitque ut ſibi xx. anno Conſulatus daretur. Senatum proſcripſit cum Antonio & Lepido, & Rempublicam armis tenere cœpit; per hos etiam Cicero orator occiſus eſt, multique alii nobiles.

3. Interea Brutus & Caſſius, interfectores Cæſaris, ingens bellum moverunt; erant enim per Macedoni-

him. This is he who was afterwards called Auguſtus, and enjoy'd the ſupreme Power. Wherefore theſe 3 Generals marching againſt Antony, defeated him. It happened notwithſtanding that the two victorious Conſuls 1 *loſt their Lives. Wherefore the three Armies were* now *ſubject to Cæſar only.*

2. *Antony being routed* and *looſing his Army, fled to Lepidus, who had been Maſter of the Horſe to Cæſar; and then had a conſiderable Army of Soldiers, by whom he was received. By and by Lepidus giving his Aſſiſtance* for it, *Cæſar made a Peace with Antony: And as deſigning to revenge the Death of his Father, by whom he had been adopted by Will, he march'd to Rome with his Army; and procured by main Force, that the Conſulate was given him in his twentieth Year. With Antony and Lepidus he proſcribed the Senate, and begun now to ſeize the Government by* Force of *Arms. By theſe too the Orator* 2 *Cicero was ſlain, and many other Noble-men.*

3. *In the mean time Brutus and Caſſius, the Killers of Cæſar, raiſed a great War; for there were ſeveral Armies in*

1. And it was ſuſpected they were taken off by the Villany of Octavianus, that he might remain ſole Poſſeſſor and Maſter of the whole Army.

2. For which the Lives of the three Butchers, if they had had three hundred a piece, could not have made a ſufficient Atonement.

am

am & Orientem multi exercitus quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, & M. Antonius (remanserat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius & Cæsar: periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius: secundo, Brutus & infinita nobilitas, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat: ac sic inter eos divisa est Respublica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret; Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed intra Italiam L. Antonius Consul bellum Civile commovit, frater ejus qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum & Cassium dimicaverat, is apud Perusiam Tusciæ civitatem victus & captus est, neque occisus.

4. Interim à Sexto Pompeio, Cnæi Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Sicilia commotum est, his qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti Cassiique ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum, & M. Antonium, adversus Sextum Pompeium: pax postremo convenit.

Macedonia and the East, which they seiz'd. Wherefore Cæsar Octavianus [1] *Augustus, and M. Antony marching against them, (for Lepidus stay'd behind to defend Italy) fought them at Philippi a City of Macedonia. In the first Battle Antony and Cæsar were worsted, yet Cassius the Head of the Nobility fell. In the second Brutus, and an infinite* number of the *Nobility, which had carried on the War with them: and the Empire was so divided amongst them, that Augustus should have Spain, Gaul* and *Italy. Antony Asia, Pontus* and *the East. But in Italy L. Antony the Consul raised a Civil War, the Brother of him, who with Cæsar had fought against Brutus and Cassius, he was defeated and taken at Perusia a City of Tuscia,* but *not slain.*

4. *In the mean time a great War was raised in Sicily by Sextus Pompeius, Son of Cnæus Pompeius the Great; those that were left of the Party of Brutus and Cassius flocking in to him. The War was managed by Cæsar Augustus (Octavianus, and M. Antony, against Sextus Pompey. At last a Peace was agreed upon.*

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[1] Our Author is a little too much in haste, he had not the Title of Augustus till many Years after this.

5. Eo tempore M. Agrippa in Aquitania rem proſpere geſſit, & L. Ventidius Baſſus irrumpentes in Syriam Perſas tribus prœliis vicit. Pacorum regis Orodis filium interfecit, eo ipſo die quo olim Orodes Perſarum rex, per ducem Surenam, Craſſum occiderat. Hic primus de parthis juſtiſſimum triumphum Romæ egit.

6. Interim Pompeius pacem rupit: & navali prœlio victus, fugiens ad Aſiam interfectus eſt. Antonius, qui Aſiam, & Orientem tenebat, repudiata ſorore Cæſaris Auguſti Octaviani, Cleopatram reginam Ægypti duxit uxorem. Contra perſas ipſe etiam pugnavit: primis eos prœliis vicit; regrediens tamen, fame & peſtilentia laboravit: & cum inſtarent Parthi fugienti, ipſe pro victo receſſit.

7. Hic quoque ingens bellum Civile commovit, cogente uxore Cleopatra regina Ægypti; dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus eſt ab Auguſto, navali pugna clara & illuſtri, apud Actium, qui

5. *At that Time M. Agrippa managed Matters ſucceſsfully in Aquitain: and L. Ventidius Baſſus, defeated in three Battles the Perſians breaking into Syria,* and *ſlew Pacorus the Son of Orodes their King, upon the very Day, on which formerly Orodes King of the Perſians had ſlain Craſſus by his General Surena. He* was *the firſt who had* and *very reaſonably a Triumph at Rome over the Parthians.*

6. *In the mean time Pompey broke the Peace, and being defeated in a Fight at Sea,* and *flying to Aſia, he was there ſlain. Antony who held Aſia and the Eaſt, divorcing the Siſter of Cæſar Auguſtus Octavianus, married Cleopatra the Queen of Egypt. He likewiſe fought againſt the Perſians,* and *defeated them in the firſt Battles. Yet in his Return he was diſtreſſed by Famine & Peſtilence, and as the Perſians purſued him cloſely in his Flight, he went off for vanquiſhed.*

7. *He likewiſe raiſed a great Civil War; his Wife Cleopatra the Queen of Egypt putting* him upon it; *whilſt out of a Womaniſh Deſire, ſhe affects to reign in the City* Rome. 1 *He was conquered by Auguſtus, in a famous and illuſtrious Sea fight, at Actium, which Place*

1 This was in the 722d Year of Rome.

locus

locus in Epiro eſt: ex qua fugit in Ægyptum & deſperatis rebus, cum omnes ad Auguſtum tranſirent, ipſe ſe interemit. Cleopatra ſibi aſpidem admiſit, & veneno ejus extincta eſt. Ægyptus per Octavianum Auguſtum Imperio Romano adjecta eſt: præpoſituſq; ejus factus eſt Cnæus Cornelius Gallus: hunc primum Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

is in Epire; from which he fled into Egypt. And deſpairing of his Condition, ſince all now went over too Auguſtus, he ſlew himſelf. Cleopatra applyed to herſelf an Aſp, and with the Poiſon thereof was kill'd. Egypt was added to the Roman Empire by Octavianus Auguſtus, and Cnæus Cornelius Gallus was made the Governor thereof. This was the firſt Roman Governour Egypt had.

8. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Auguſtus Romam rediit xii. anno poſtquam Conſul fuerat. Ex eo Rempublicam per xliv. annos ſolus obtinuit, ante enim xii. annis cum Antonio & Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatus ejus uſque ad finem lvi. anni fuerunt. Obiit autem lxxxvi. anno, morte communi in oppido Campaniæ Atella. Romæ in Campo Martio ſepelitur; vir qui non immerito ex maxima parte Deo ſimilis eſt putatus; neque enim facile ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace

8. *Thus the Wars being ended thro' out the whole World Octavianus Auguſtus return'd to Rome, in the 12th Year after he had been made Conſul. After that he held the Government alone for 44 Years; for he had held it before twelve Years with Antony and* [1] *Lepidus. Thus from the Beginning of his Government to the End of it, were 56 Years. He died in his* [2] *86th Year a natural Death in Atella a Town in Campania. He lies buried in the Campus Martius at Rome, a Man who not without Reaſon was thought in a great Meaſure like a God, for hardly was there any Man more ſucceſsful in his Wars, or more moderate in Peace. He*

1. Lepidus had been laid aſide long before the Battle of Actium.
2. It ſhould be the 76th.
3. He was more like a Devil than ought elſe in the Proſcription, according to the Account Suetonius gives of him. However he liv'd to repent of that, and ſo much mended his Manners, that he wanted nothing but a Right to the Power he poſſeſs'd, to give him a Title to the Character of a fine Prince.

mode-

moderatior. xliv. annis, quibus ſolus geſſit imperium, civiliſſime vixit: in cunctos liberaliſſimus, in amicos fidiſſimus: quos tantis evexit honoribus, ut pene æquaret faſtigio ſuo.

9. Nullo tempore ante cum res Romana magis floruit; nam exceptis Civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit. Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam ſæpe ante victam, ſed penitus tunc ſubactam: Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhætiam, Vindelicos, & Salaſſos in Alpibus, omnes ponti maritimas civitates: in his nobiliſſimas, Boſporum & Panticapæon. Vicit autem præliis Dacos, Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit: ipſos quoque trans Albim fluvium ſubmovit, qui in Barbarico longe ultra Rhenum eſt; hoc tamen bellum per Druſum privignum ſuum adminiſtravit; ſicut per privignum Tiberium alterum Pannonicum, quo bello ccc.

lived with great Moderation, the 44 Years in which he held the Empire alone; very liberal to all, and *very faithful to his Friends, whom he raiſed to ſo great Honours, that he almoſt equalled them to his own height* of Dignity.

9. [1] *The Roman State flouriſh'd at no time before him more; for beſides the Civil Wars, in which he was invincible, he added to the Roman Empire Egypt, Cantabria, Dalmatia,* which had been *often Conquered before, but then* was *throughly ſubdued, Pannonia, Aquitain, Illyricum, Rhætia, the Vindelici, and Salaſh in the Alps, all the Maritime Cities of Pontus: amongſt theſe the moſt famous ones of* [2] *Boſporus and Panticapæon. He overthrew too in* ſeveral *Battles the Dacians, and cut off huge Armies of the Germans,* and *drove them too beyond the River Elb, which is in the Barbarians Country, a great way beyond the Rhine. yet he managed this War by his* 3 *Step-Son Druſus, as the other in Pannonia by his other Step-Son Tiberius, in which War he re-*

1 The only proper Tryal of that would have been, to have had another Annibal in the Bowels of Italy, with a hundred thouſand Men at his Heels. It's no hard matter, I think, to gueſs what would then have become of Cæſar and his Slaves, for the Romans were now no better.

2 Cities of the Tauric Cherſoneſe nigh the Cimmerian Boſporus.

3 Druſus & Tiberius were the Sons of his Wife Livia by a former Husband.

millia

millia captivorum ex Germania tranſtulit, & ſuper Ripam Rheni in Gallia collocavit. Armeniam à Parthis recepit: obſides, quod nulli antea, Perſæ ei dederunt: reddiderunt etiam ſigna Romana, quæ Craſſo victo ademerant.

13. Scythæ & Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum fuerat, munera & legatos ad eum miſerunt. Galatia quoque ſub hoc provincia facta eſt, cum antea regnum fuiſſet; primuſque eam M. Lollius pro Prætore adminiſtravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud Barbaros fuit, ut reges Populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus conderent civitates, quas Cæſareas nominarent: ſicut in Mauritania à rege Juba, & in Palæſtina, quæ nunc eſt urbs clariſſima. Multi autem reges ex regnis ſuis venerunt, & habitu Romano, togati ſcilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipſius cucurrerunt. Moriens Divus appellatus eſt. Rempublicam

moved three hundred thouſand Priſoners out of Germany, and ſettled them upon the Bank of the Rhine in Gaul. He recovered Armenia from the Parthians: The Perſians gave him Hoſtages, which they had never done to any before; they likewiſe return'd the Roman Standards, which they had taken from Craſſus, when he was *conquered.*

10. *The Scythians and Indians, to whom the Name of the Romans had been unknown before, ſent Preſents and Embaſſadors to him. Galatia too under him was made a Province, whereas it had been a Kingdom before; and firſt* of all *M. Lollius govern'd it in* Quality of *Propretor. He was in ſo much Reſpect amongſt the Barbarians, that Kings Allies of the Roman People built Cities in Honour of him, which they called Cæſareas; as in Mauritania by King Juba, and in Paleſtine, which is now a very famous City. And many Kings came from their Kingdoms; and in the Roman Habit, that is, dreſs'd in the Toga, ran by his Chariot or his Horſe's* Side. *At his Death* [1] *he was called a God. He left*

1. This fulſome and abominable Complement had been before paid to the Memory of Julius Cæſar, and lets us ſee what Folly and Madneſs human Nature is capable of, when left to itſelf. I cannot forbear upon this Occaſion taking Notice of a pleaſant anſwer made by Ageſilaus King of Sparta to the Thaſians, who for conſiderable Services he had done them, deputed ſome beatiſſi-

beatiſſimam Tiberio ſucceſſori reliquit; qui privignus ejus, mox gener, poſtremo adoptione filius fuerat.

11. Tiberius ingenti ſocordia imperium geſſit, gravi crudelitate, ſceleſta avaritia, turpi libidine: nam nuſquam ipſe pugnavit; bella per legatos ſuos geſſit; quoſdam reges ad ſe per blanditias evocatos nunquam remiſit, in queis Archelaum Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, & maximam civitatem appellari ſuo nomine juſſit; quæ nunc Cæſarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur. Hic tertio & vigeſimo imperii anno ætatis lxxxiii. ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus eſt in Campania.

12. Succeſſit ei Caius Cæſar, cognomento Caligula Druſi privigni Auguſti, & ipſius Tiberii nepos: ſceleratiſſimus, ac funeſtiſſimus, & qui etiam Tiberii dede-

the Empire in a very happy ſtate to his Succeſſor Tiberius, who had been his Step Son, and preſently his Son in Law, finally his Son by Adoption.

11. *Tiberius govern'd the Empire with great Lazineſs, grievous Cruelty, wicked Avarice,* and *ſhameful Luſt; for he fought no where himſelf,* but *managed his Wars by his Lieutenants: Some Kings invited to him by fair Words he never ſent back again, amongſt which was Archelaus the Cappadocian; whoſe Kingdom likewiſe he reduced into the Form of a Province, & order'd the greateſt City* thereof *to be called by his own Name, which is even now called Cæſarea, whereas it was called Mazaca before. He died to the great Joy of all* People *in Campania, in the 23 Year of his Reign, and 83d of his Age.*

12. *Caius Cæſar by Sirname Caligula, 3 the Grandſon of Druſus, the Stepſon of Auguſtus, and grand Nephew of Tiberius himſelf ſucceeded him, a moſt wicked and moſt pernicious Prince, and who did* by his greater Abominations,

Gentlemen to him, with a Tender of the Temple and Divine Honours, they had decreed for him: upon which he ask'd them if they could make Gods in their Country? the Deputies anſwering Yes, he deſired them to make themſelves ſo in the firſt place, and then he ſhould believe they might do as much for him.

1 He married his Daughter Julia, a notorious Strumpet.

2. He ſhould have ſaid ſeventy eight.

3. Here muſt be ſomething wanting, as Madam Dacier juſtly take Notice or the Word Nepos uſed in a double Senſe, for a Grandſon and Grand-Nephew.

cora

cora purgaverit. Bellum contra Germanos fuscepit: & ingressus Sueviam, nihil strenue fecit. Stupra Sororibus intulit, ex una etiam natam filiam cognovit. Cum adversum cunctos in genti avaritia, libidine, crudelitate, sæviret, interfectus in Palatio est, anno ætatis suæ xxxix. imperii iii. mense x. dieque viii.

quite obliterate the scandalous Crimes of Tiberius. He undertook a War against the Germans, and entering Suevia, perform'd nothing brave. He committed Incest with his Sisters, and own'd a Daughter born of one of them. Whilst he was exercising his Fury upon all Sorts of People, *with huge Avarice, Lust,* and *Cruelty, he was slain in the Palace, in the* 1 *39th Year of his Age, and in the third Year, tenth Month, and eighth Day of his Reign.*

13. Post hunc Claudius fuit Patruus Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum monumentum habet, filius: cujus & Caligula nepos erat. Hic medie imperavit, multa gerens tranquille atque moderate, quædam crudeliter atque insulse. Britanniæ intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attigerat: eaque devicta per Cnæum Sentium & Aulum Plautum, illustres & nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britanniam in Oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit; quæ appellantur Orcades: filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit.

13. *After him was Claudius Unkle to Caligula, the Son of* that *Drusus who has a Monument at Moguntiacum, whose Grandson too Caligula was. He reign'd indifferently,* 2 *doing many things mildly and moderately,* but *some things cruelly and foolishly. He made War upon Britain, which no one of the Romans, after Julius Cæsar had meddled with, and conquering it by Cnæus Sentius and Aulus Plautius, illustrious and noble Gentlemen, he had a famous Triumph. He added likewise some Islands lying in the Ocean beyond Britain to the Roman Empire, which are called Orcades; and gave the Name of Britannicus to his Son. He was*

1. It should be the 29th, as appears from SUETONIUS.
2. He properly did nothing himself honest Man, being led by the Nose entirely by his Wives and Freed-men.

Tam civilis autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plautium nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannica multa ac egregia fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, & conscendenti Capitolium lævus incederet. Is vixit annos lxiv. imperavit xiv. post mortem consecratus est, Divusque appellatus.

14. Successit huic Nero, Caligulæ avunculo suo simillimus: qui imperium Romanum & deformavit & diminuit: inusitatæ luxuriæ sumptuumque, ut qui exemplo Caii Caligulæ, calidis & frigidis se lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat. Infinitam partem Senatus interfecit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit; ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut saltaret & cantaret in scena citharædico habitu & tragico: parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis, urbem Romam incendit, ut

so very condescending too to some of his Friends, that he himself attended upon Plautius a noble Man, who had perform'd many and excellent Things in the British Expedition, in his Triumph, and walked upon his left Hand, as he mounted the Capitol. He lived 64 Years, and *reign'd* 14, [1] *was consecrated after his Death, and called a God.*

14. *Nero succeeded him very like his Unkle Caligula, who both dishonour'd and lessen'd the Roman Empire,* a Man *of unusual Luxury and Expence, as who according to the Example of Caius Caligula, bath'd himself in hot and cold Oyls, fish'd with golden Nets, which he drew with Cords of Scarlet Silk. He kill'd a vast Number of the Senate,* [2] *was an Enemy to all good Men,* and *at last debas'd himself with so much Scandal, that he danced and sung upon the Stage in the Habit of a Harper and a Tragedian: He committed many Parricides, putting to death his Brother, Wife* and *Mother, he fir'd the City Rome,* [3] *that he*

1 Which Consecration or Canonization was very comically turn'd into Ridicule, by Seneca the Philosopher in his Ἀποκολοκύντωσις.

2. This was always the Case in the Reign of wicked Emperors, Men eminent for Virtue and great Abilities were seldom suffer'd to die in Peace under them, of which we have many tragical Instances in Tacitus, an Author that ought to be read over and over by the Admirers of absolute Monarchy.

3. What our Author intended to say here, seems not difficult to guess; tho' the Words, it's visible, have no Sense in them: which I wonder Madam Dacier has pass'd over unobserv'd.

specta-

ſpectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quaſi olim Troja capta arſerat. In re militari nihil omnino auſus, Britanniam pene amiſit. Nam duo ſub hoc nobiliſſima oppida capta illic atque everſa ſunt: Armeniam Parthi ſuſtulerunt, legioneſque Romanas ſub jugum miſerunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ ſub eo factæ ſunt; Pontus Polemoniacus, concedente rege Polemone; & Alpes, Cottio rege defuncto.

15. Propter hoc Romanæ urbi exſecrabilis, ab omnibus ſimul deſtitutus, & à Senatu hoſtis judicatus, quum quæreretur ad pœnam (quæ pœna erat talis, ut nudus per publicum ductus, furca capiti ejus inſerta, virgis uſq; ad mortem cæderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur de ſaxo) è palatio fugit, & in ſuburbano ſe liberti ſui, quod eſt inter Salariam & Numentanam viam, ad quartum urbis milliarium, interfecit. Is ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ ante Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandriæ appellantur. Obiit trigeſimo & altero æ-

might ſee a Reſemblance of that Sight, when Troy of old was taken and burnt. He attempted nothing in the military way, and *well nigh loſt Britain. For under him two very famous Towns were there taken and deſtroy'd: The Parthians took Armenia* from him, *and put the Roman Legions under the Yoak. Yet two Provinces were made under him, Pontus Polemoniacus, King Polemon yielding* it *up, and the Alps, Cottius the King* thereof *dying.*

15. *Being odious to the City of Rome upon this Account, at the ſame time forſaken by all Men, and declared an Enemy by the Senate, when he was ſought for to be puniſhed (which Puniſhment was ſuch, that being dragged naked thro' the ſtreets with a Fork put under his head, he ſhould be laſh'd with Rods to Death, and ſo thrown down the* Tarpeian *Rock) he fled out of the Palace, and killed himſelf in a Country Seat nigh the City belonging to a freed-man of his, which is betwixt the Salarian and Numentan Way, at the 4th Mile from the City. He built the warm Baths at Rome, which before were called Nero's,* but *are* now *named the Alexandrian. He dyed in the* [1] *31ſt Year of his Age,*

1 Suetonius ſays the 32d.

tatis anno, imperii xiv. atque in eo omnis familia Auguſti conſumpta eſt.

16. Huic Sergius Galba ſucceſſit, antiquiſſimæ nobilitatis Senator, cum lxxiii. annum ageret ætatis, ab Hiſpanis & Gallis Imperator electus, mox ab univerſo exercitu libenter acceptus eſt. Nam privata ejus vita inſignis fuerat militaribus & civilibus rebus: Sæpe Conſul, ſæpe Proconſul, frequenter dux in graviſſimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, & quod bona haberet exordia, niſi ad ſevevitatem propenſior videretur. Inſidiis tamen Othonis occiſus eſt, imperii menſe ſeptimo, in foro Romæ, ſepultuſq; in hortis ſuis, qui ſunt Aurelia via non longe ab urbe Roma.

17. Otho, occiſo Galba, invaſit imperium: materno genere nobilior quam paterno, neutro tamen obſcuro: in privata vita mollis, in imperio documentum ſui non potuit oſtendere. Nam cum iiſdem tempo-

the 14th of his Reign; and in him the Family of Auguſtus was extinct.

16. *Sergius Galba ſucceeded him, a Senator of very ancient Nobility, when he was going upon the 73d Year of his Age,* and was *choſen Emperor by the Spaniards and Gauls,* and *preſently was willingly received by the whole Army: for his* [1] *private Life had been remarkable, for military and civil Action;* he had been *often* [2] *Conſul, often Proconſul, and frequently General in the moſt dangerous Wars. His Reign was ſhort, and which had a good Beginning, but that he ſeemed too inclinable to Cruelty. However he was taken off by a Plot of Otho's, in the 7th Month of his reign, in the* [3] *Forum of Rome, and was buried in his Gardens, which are in the Aurelian Way, not far from the City Rome.*

17. *Otho, after Galba was ſlain, ſeiz'd the Empire, more noble by the Mother's ſide than the Father's, yet by neither obſcure:* he was *Effeminate in his private Life,* but *in his Reign could give no Specimen of himſelf. For Vitellius being made*

1 That is, his Life before he was EMPEROR; EUTROPIUS uſes the word *privata* a little ſingularly here, for *privata vita* properly ſignifies the Life of a private Perſon, or one in no publick Office or Station.

2 Twice only.

3 There were in EUTROPIUS's Time ſeveral Forums in ROME, the moſt antient of which was diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt, by the Name of *Forum Romanum* or *Romæ*.

ribus

ribus quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset à Germanicianis exercitibus Imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cum apud Bebriacum in Italia levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus, ne tam cito de belli desperaret eventu, cum tanti non esse dixisset, ut propter eum Civile bellum commoveretur. Voluntaria morte obiit trigesimo & octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo & quinto imperii die.

18. Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familia honorata magis quam nobili: nam pater ejus non admodum clare natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat Consulatus. Hic cum multa dedecore imperavit, & gravi sævitia notabilis, præcipue ingluvie & voracitate: quippe cum de die sæpe quarto vel quinto feraturepulatus. Notissima certe cœna memoriæ mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit: in qua super cæteros sumptus, duo millia piscium, septem avium millia apposita tradun-

Emperor by the German Armies, at the same time when Otho slew Galba, undertaking a War against him, and being defeated in a slight Battle at [1] *Bebriacum in Italy, though he had still great Forces, he voluntarily killed himself, the Soldiers requesting that he would not despair so soon of the Issue of the War,* [2] *saying he was not so much worth, that a Civil War should be raised upon his Account. He died a voluntary Death, in the 38th Year of his Age, and the 95th Day of his Reign.*

18. *Then Vitellius got the Empire, of an honourable, rather than a noble Family: for his Father,* tho' *not nobly descended, yet had bore three ordinary Consulships. He reign'd with great Scandal, and* was *remarkable for grievous Cruelty;* but *especially Gluttony and Gormandizing: for he is said to have eaten four or five times a Day. However a very remarkable Supper of his has been left upon Record, which his Brother Vitellius gave him, in which, beside other Expences there are said* to have been *serv'd up* 2000 *Fish, and* 7000

[1] A Town not very far from the Po, betwixt Cremona and Verona.

[2] He never said perhaps a truer Word in his Life, for he had been the Companion of Nero in his Debaucheries and it's like enough, might have proved such another worthless mischievous Wretch as he was.

tur.

tur. Hic cum Neroni ſimilis eſſe vellet, atque id adeo præ ſe ferret, ut etiam exequias Neronis, quæ humiliter ſepultæ fuerant, honoraret, à Veſpaſiani ducibus occiſus eſt, interfecto prius Sabino Veſpaſiani Imperatoris fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem, & cum magno dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publice, nudus, erecta coma & capite, ſubjecto ad mentum gladio, ſtercore in vultum & pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus: poſtremo jugulatus, & in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communi caruit ſepultura. Periit autem ætatis anno ſeptimo & quinquageſimo, imperii menſe viii. & die uno.

19. Veſpaſianus huic ſucceſſit, factus apud Palæſtinam Imperator: princeps obſcure quidem natus, ſed optimis comparandus, privata vita illuſtris; ut qui à Claudio in Germaniam, deinde in Britaniam miſſus, tricies & bis cum hoſte conflixerit; duas validiſſimas

Fowl. Being deſirous to be like Nero, and making open Shew of it to that Degree, that he honoured [1] the Relicks of Nero, which had been meanly buried; he was ſlain by Veſpaſian's Generals, Sabinus the Brother of Veſpaſian the Emperor having been firſt killed by him, *whom he burnt with the Capitol. He was ſlain, and dragged with great Ignominy publickly through the City Rome, naked, with his Hair and Head upright, with a Sword put under his Chin, beſpatter'd with Dung* thrown *in his Face and Breaſt, by all that met him, finally he had his Throat cut, and was thrown into the Tiber, and [2] wanted common Burial. He was taken off in the 57th Year of his Age, in the [3] eighth Month, and firſt Day over of his Reign.*

19. *Veſpaſian ſucceeded him, being made Emperor in Paleſtine: a Prince obſcurely deſcended indeed, but to be compared to the beſt, illuſtrious in his private Life; as who having been ſent by Claudius into Germany, and from thence into Britain; engaged two and thirty Times with the Enemy, and ad-*

1 *Exequiæ* is, in all Likelihood, a Miſtake made by the Copiers of Books for *reliquiæ*, as Tanaquil le Fever conjectures.

2. Which was reckon'd a terrible Thing among the Heathens.

3. Our Author has expreſs'd himſelf abſurdly here as he does in other Places upon the like Occaſion: his Deſign is to tell us that he reign'd eight Months and a Day.

gentes, xx. oppida, insulam Vectam Britanniæ proximam Imperio Romano adjecerit. Romæ se in imperio moderatissime gessit: pecuniæ tamen avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injuste auferret quam cum omni diligentiæ provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissime largiebatur, præcipue indigentibus; nec facile ante eum cujusquam principis vel major est liberalitas comperta, vel justior: placidissimæ bonitatis ut qui majestatis quoq; contra se reos non facile puniret ultra exilii pœnam. Sub hoc Judæa Romano accessit imperio, & Hierosolyma, quæ fuit urbs clarissima Palestinæ. Achaiam, Lyciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum, quæ liberæ ante hoc tempus fuerant: item Thraciam, Ciliciam Tracheam, Comagenem, quæ sub regibus amicis in Provinciarum formam redegit.

ded two very potent Nations, twenty Towns, and the Isle of Wight near Britain, to the Roman Empire. He behaved himself very moderately in his Government at Rome, yet he was too greedy of Money, but *so that he took it from no Body unjustly, which tho' he scraped together with all diligent Forecast, yet he bestowed it* about him *very liberally, especially to those that were in want: Nor was the Generosity of any Prince before him ever found to be either greater or more reasonable; a man of the most charming Goodness, as who did not easily punish any,* tho' *guilty of Treason too against him beyond the pain of Banishment. Under him* [1] *Judæa was added to the Roman Empire; and Jerusalem which was a very famous City of Palestine. He reduced into the Form of Provinces Achaia, Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantium, Samus, which had been free before this Time; likewise Thrace, Cilicia Trachea, Comagene, which were under Kings, Allies* of the Romans.

20. Offensarum & inimicitiarum immemor fuit, convicia à causidicis & Philosophis in se dicta, leniter tulit, diligens tamen coër-

20. *He was apt not to remember Offences or Quarrels,* and *took patiently the ill Language uttered against him by the Lawyers and Philosophers; yet*

[1] Judæa had been added long before to the ROMAN EMPIRE, as appears from the New Testament it self.

citos

citor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit. Per hæc cum Senatui & Populo, postremo cunctis amabilis ac jucundus esset, profluvio ventris extinctus est in villa propria, circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens lxix. imperii nonum, & diem septimum: atque inter Divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut cum multæ contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione contempsit, in Senatu dixerit, aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.

21. Huic Titus filius successit, qui & ipse Vespasianus est dictus: vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis: adeo ut amor & deliciæ humani generis diceretur: facundissimus: bellicosissimus, moderatissimus: causas Latine egit, poemata & tragœdias Græce composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum sub patre militans, xii. propugnatores xii. sagittarum ictibus confixit.

a diligent Exactor of Military Discipline. He with his Son Titus triumph'd over Jerusalem. After he was become by these things dear and agreeable both to the Senate and People, and at last to all men; *he died of a Looseness in his own Country Seat, in the Country of the Sabines, going upon the 69th Year of his Age, the 9th Year and 7th Day of his Reign, and was placed among the Gods. He had the Nativity of his Sons so well understood, that after many Conspiracies were form'd against him, which* when *discovered, be slighted with the utmost Disregard,* [2] *he said in the Senate, that either his Sons would succeed him, or no Body*

21. His *Son Titus succeeded him, who himself too was called Vespasian, a Man admirable for* [3] *all sorts of good Qualities, so that he was called the Darling and Delight of Mankind; very eloquent, very warlike* and *very moderate; he pleaded Causes in Latin, composed Poems and Tragedies in Greek. When he served under his Father in the Siege of Jerusalem, he kill'd twelve Defenders* of the Place *with the stroke of* 12 *Arrows.*

1 He lived, as others say, 69 Years 7 Months and 7 Days.

2 This Saying of his, it's likely, was not so much grounded upon his pretended Skill in Astrology, as a Sense he had, that his prudent and moderate Administration had secured to his Sons an Interest in the EMPIRE, above all Danger from any Competition.

3 I should rather choose to read in the Original *omni* than *omnium.*

Romæ

Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret; convictos adversum sese conjurationis ita dimiserit, ut in eadem familiaritate, qua antea, habuerit. Facilitatis tantæ fuit & liberalitatis, ut nulli quidquam negaret: & cum ab amicis reprehenderetur, respondit: Nullum tristem debere ab Imperatore discedere. Propterea cum quadam die in cæna recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die cuiquam præstitisse, dixit: ô Amici, Hodie diem perdidi. Hic Romæ amphitheatrum ædificavit, & quinque millia ferarum in dedicatione ejus occidit.

He was a Man of so much Moderation in his Government, that he punish'd no Body at all, and released such as were convicted of conspiring against him, so that he kept them in the same Familiarity as before. He was a Prince of so much Easiness and Generosity, that he denied no Man any thing; and when he was blamed for it *by his Friends, he replied, that no Man ought to go sorrowful from an Emperor. Wherefore when he had recollected one Day at Supper, that he had done nothing for any one that Day, he said, O Friends! to Day I have lost a Day. He built an Amphitheatre at Rome, and slew five thousand wild Beasts in* [1] *the Dedication of it.*

22. Per hæc inusitato favore dilectus, morbo periit, in ea qua pater villa, post biennium menses octo, dies xx. quam Imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero & xl. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propria doluerint orbitate. Senatus obitu ipsius circa

22. *For these things being below'd with an unusual Fondness, he died of a Distemper, in that Country House, in which his Father died, two Years, eight Months, and twenty Days after he had been made Emperor, in the 41st Year of his Age. There was so great a publick Mourning* for him, *after he was dead, that all People lamented as in their own proper Loss of Relations. The Senate,* when *the*

1 The first solemn Application of an Amphitheatre, or such like publick Building, to the use it was design'd for, was called in Latin *Dedicatio.*

veſperam nuntiato, nocte irrupit in Curiam; & tantas ei mortuo gratias laudeſque congeſſit, quantas nec vivo unquam egerat, nec præſenti. Inter Divos relatus eſt.

23. Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipſius junior, Neroni aut Caligulæ aut Tiberio ſimilior, quam patri vel fratri ſuo, primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit: mox ad ingentia vitia progreſſus, libidinis, iracundiæ, crudelitatis, avaritiæ, tantum in ſe odium concitavit, ut merita patris & fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobiliſſimos ex Senatu. Dominum ſe & Deum primus appellari juſſit: nullam ſibi niſi auream & argenteam ſtatuam in Capitolio poni paſſus eſt; conſobrinos ſuos interfecit, ſuperbia quoque in eo execrabilis fuit.

24. Expeditiones quatuor habuit, unam adverſus Sarmatas, alteram adverſus Cattos, duas adverſum Dacos. De Dacis Cattiſque duplicem quidem triumphum egit; de Sarmatis ſolam lauream uſurpavit.

News of his Death was brought about Evening, ruſh'd in the Night into the Senate-Houſe, and beſtow'd upon him now dead ſuch Thanks and Encomiums, as they had never given him alive, nor preſent. He was enrolled amongſt the Gods.

23. *Immediately Domitian took the Government* upon him, *his younger Brother, more like to Nero, or Caligula, or Tiberius, than his Father or Brother; he was however in his firſt Years moderate in his Government:* but *ſoon after proceeding to huge Exceſſes of Luſt, Rage, Cruelty* and *Avarice, he raiſed ſo great a Hatred againſt himſelf, that he quite wiped off the Merits of his Father and Brother. He put to Death the nobleſt of the Senate. He firſt ordered himſelf to be called Lord and God: ſuffered no Statue to be ſet for himſelf in the Capitol, but of Gold and Silver,* and *ſlew his Couſins; his Pride too was abominable in him.*

24. *He undertook* [1] *four Expeditions, one againſt the Sarmatians, another againſt* [2] *the Catti,* and *two againſt the* [3] *Dacians. He had a double Triumph for the Daci and Catti:* but *took the Laurel only for* his Conqueſt of *the Sarmatians.*

1 Others ſay ſix.
2 A People of GERMANY.
3 The DACI were a People on the North Side of the DANUBE, oppoſite to MÆSIA on the South Side.

Multas

Multas quidem calamitates iisdem bellis passus est; nam in Sarmatia legiones ejus cum duce interfectæ: & à Dacis Appius Sabinus Consularis, & Cornelius Fuscus Præfectus Prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit, in his Capitolium & Forum Transitorium, Odeum, Porticus, Isium ac Serapium, & Stadium. Verum cum ob scelera universis exosus esse cæpisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in Palatio, anno ætatis xlv. imperii xv. Funus ejus cum ingenti dedecore per Vespillones exportatum, & ignobiliter est sepultum.

He suffered several Losses in the same Wars; for in Sarmatia his Legions with their General were cut off; and Appius Sabinus a Consular Gentleman, and Cornelius Fuscus Captain of the Guards, were slain with great Armies by the Dacians. He erected many publick Buildings too at Rome, amongst these the Capitol, and the Forum Transitorium, a Musick House, a Piazza, the Temples of Isis and Serapis, and a Stadium. But after he begun to be odious to all People *for his Villanies, he was slain by a Conspiracy of his* own Domesticks, *in the* 45*th Year of his Age, and* 15*th of his Reign. His Corpse was carried out with great Ignominy by the common Bearers, and meanly buried.*

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER VIII.

ANNO octingenteſimo & quinquageſimo ab Urbe condita, Vetere & Valente Conſulibus, Reſpublica ad proſperrimum ſtatum rediit, bonis principibus ingenti felicitate commiſſa. Domitiano enim exitiali tyranno Nerva ſucceſſit, vir in privata vita moderatus & ſtrenuus; nobilitatis mediæ, qui ſenex admodum, operam dante Petronio ſecundo, Præfecto Prætorio, item Parthenio interfectore Domitiani, Imperator factus, æquiſſimum ſe & civiliſſimum præbuit.

IN the Year [1] 850 *from the Building of the City, Vetus and Valens being Conſuls, the Empire return'd to a moſt flouriſhing Condition, being committed to good Princes with great good Fortune* to the Publick. *For Nerva ſucceeded that pernicious Tyrant Domitian, a Man moderate and active in his private Life, of indifferent Quality, who was made Emperor* when *very old, Petronius Secundus, Commander of the Guards, and Parthenius too the Aſſaſſinator of Domitian, giving him their Aſſiſtance,* and *behaved himſelf very juſtly and mo-*

1 This was the Year of ROME 804, of CHRIST 96.

Rei-

Reipublicæ divina proviſione conſuluit, Trajanum adoptando. Mortuus eſt Romæ, poſt annum & quatuor menſes imperii ſui ac dies octo: ætatis lxx. & altero anno, atque inter Divos relatus eſt.

2. Succeſſit ei Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus, natus Italicæ in Hiſpania, familia antiqua magis quam clara: nam pater ejus primum Conſul fuit. Imperator autem apud Agrippinam civitatem in Gallis factus eſt. Rempublicam ita adminiſtravit, ut omnibus principibus merito præferatur. Inuſitatæ civilitatis & fortitudinis fuit. Romani Imperii, quod poſt Auguſtum defenſum magis fuerat quam nobiliter ampliatum, fines longe lateque diffudit. urbes trans Rhenum in Germania reparavit: Daciam Decibalo victo ſubegit, provincia trans Danubium facta, in his agris quos nunc Taiphali habent, & Victophali & Thervingi. Ea provincia decies centena millia in circuitu tenet.

3. Armeniam, quam occupaverant Parthi, recepit, Pharnace Syro occiſo, qui eam tenebat. Albanis regem

deraltey. He provided for the Government by a divine Foreſight, in adopting Trajan. He died at Rome, after a Reign of a Year four Months & ſix days: in the [1] *71ſt Year of his Age, and was enroll'd amongſt the Divi* or Demi Gods.

2. *Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus ſucceeded him, born at Italica in Spain, of an Ancient rather than an Illuſtrious Family: for his Father was Conſul the firſt* of all the Race. *He was made Emperor at Agrippina a City in Gaul. He ſo managed the Government, that he is deſervedly preferred before all* the other *Emperors. He was* a Perſon *of unuſual Moderation and Bravery. He extended far and wide the Boundaries of the Roman Empire, which had been defended rather after Auguſtus, than nobly enlarged. He recovered* ſome *Cities beyond the Rhine in Germany. He ſubdued Dacia by conquering Decibalus, making a Province beyond the Danube, in that Territory, which now the Taiphali have, and the Victophali, and the Thervingi. That Province has* 1000 *Miles in Circuit.*

3. *He recovered Armenia, which the Parthians had ſeized, killing Pharnaces the Syrian, who had it* in Poſſeſſion. *He*

1 The 66th others ſay.

dedit

dedit. Iberorum regem & Sauromatarum, & Boſporanorum & Arabum, & Oſdroenorum, & Colchorum in fidem accepit. Adiabenos, & Marcomedos occupavit: & Anthemiſium magnam Perſidis regionem, Seleuciam & Cteſiphontem, Babylonem & Edeſſos vicit ac tenuit uſque ad Indiæ fines, & mare Rubrum acceſſit: atque ibi tres Provincias fecit, Armeniam, Aſſyriam, Meſopotamiam, cum his gentibus quæ Macedenam attingunt. Arabiam poſtea in Provinciæ formam redegit, in mari rubro claſſem inſtituit, ut per eam Indiæ fines vaſtaret.

4. Gloriam tamen militarem civilitate & moderatione ſuperavit, Romæ & per provincias æqualem ſe omnibus exhibens amicos ſalutandi gratia frequentans, vel ægrotantes, vel cum feſtos dies habuiſſent, convivia cum iiſdem indiſcreta viciſſim habens, ſæpe in vehiculis eorum ſedens, nullum

gave a King to the Albans. He receiv'd the King of the Iberians, and Sauromatians, and of the Boſporans and Arabians, and of the Oſdroeni, and of the Colchians to Quarter. He reduced too the 1 *Adiabeni, and* 2 *Marcomedi. He conquered too Anthemiſium, a great Country of Perſia,* 3 *Seleucia and* 4 *Cteſiphon, Babylon and the Edeſſians, and carried all before him as far as the Coaſts of India, and the Red Sea; and there made three Provinces, Armenia, Aſſyria and Meſopotamia, with thoſe Nations that touch upon Macedena. He afterwards reduced Arabia into the Form of a Province, fitted out a Fleet upon the Red Sea, that he might by that lay waſte the Coaſts of India.*

4. *Yet he outdid his Military Glory, by his Modeſty and Moderation, behaving himſelf as upon a Level with all* other People, *at Rome, and in the Provinces, frequently attending upon his Friends in the way of viſiting them, either* when *ſick, or when they had* any *Feſtival Days, celebrating Feaſts with them without Diſtinction in his Turn, oftentimes ſitting in their Chariots* with them, *hur-*

1 A People in Assyria beyond the River Tigris.
2 A People of Aſſyria, by ſome called Mardomedi.
3 A City lying on the River Tigris, where it joins the Euphrates.
4 A City beyond the Tigris, over-againſt Babylon.

Sena-

Senatorum lædens, nihil injuſtum ad augendum fiſcum agens. Liberalis in cunctos, publice privatimque ditans omnes & honoribus augens, quos vel mediocri familiaritate cognoviſſet: orbem terrarum ædificans, multas immunitates civitatibus tribuens: nihil non tranquillum & placidum agens: adeo ut omni ejus ætate unus tantum Senator damnatus ſit; at is tamen per Senatum ignorante Trajano. Ob hoc per orbem terrarum Deo proximus, nihil non venerationis meruit & vivus & mortuus.

ting none of the Senators, and doing nothing unjuſt to fill his Exchequer. Generous to every Body, publickly and privately enriching all, and raiſing them by great Places, whom he was acquainted with but by a ſlight Familiarity. Building Towns up and down *the world; granting many Immunities to* ſeveral *Cities, and practiſing every thing that was eaſy and gentle, ſo that in all his Time but one Senator was condemned, and he too by the Senate, Trajan being ignorant* of the matter *For this* being accounted *throughout the World as next to a God, he deſervedly had all manner of Veneration both alive and dead.*

5. Inter alia dicta hoc illius fertur egregium, amicis enim culpantibus, quod nimis circa omnes comis eſſet, reſpondit: talem ſe Imperatorem eſſe privatis, quales eſſe ſibi Imperatores privatus optaſſet. Poſt ingentem igitur gloriam belli domique quæſitam è Perſide rediens, apud Seleuciam Iſauriæ profluvio ventris extinctus eſt. Obiit autem ætatis anno lxii. menſe nono, & die quarto: imperii anno xix. menſe vi. die xv. Inter

5. *Amongſt other Sayings of his this excellent one is related* of him. *for his Friends blaming him becauſe he was over Courteous to all People, he replyed, That he was ſuch an Emperor to his Subjects, as he had wiſh'd* when *a Subject, the Emperors ſhould be to him. Wherefore after the greateſt Glory got in the War and at Home, as he was returning from Perſia, he died of a Looſneſs at Seleucia a* City *of Iſauria. He died in the* 62*d Year, 9th Month, and 4th Day of his Age,* and *in the* 19*th Year, 6th Month and* 15*th*

The 63d it ſhould be.

Divos

Divo relatus eſt, ſoluſque omnium intra urbem ſepultus. Oſſa ejus collocata in urna aurea, in foro quod ædificavit, ſub Columna ſita ſunt, cujus altitudo cxliv. pedes habet. Hujus tantum memoriæ delatum eſt, ut uſque ad noſtram ætatem, non aliter in Senatu principibus acclametur, niſi felicior Auguſto, melior Trajano. Adeo in eo gloria bonitatis obtinuit, ut vel aſſentantibus, vel vere laudantibus, occaſionem magnificentiſſimi præſtet exempli.

6. Defuncto Trajano, Ælius Adrianus creatus eſt princeps; ſine aliqua quidem voluntate Trajani, ſed operam dante Plotina Trajani uxore; nam eum Trajanus, quamquam conſobrinæ filium, vivens noluerat adoptare. Natus & ipſe Italicæ in Hiſpania, qui Trajani gloriæ invidens, ſtatim provincias tres reliquit, quas Trajanus ad-

Day of his Reign. He was enroll'd among the Divi, and 1 *alone of all* the Emperors *was buried within the City. His Bones being put up in a Golden Urn, lie in the Forum which he built, under a Pillar, whoſe height has* 144 *Foot. So much* Reſpect *was paid to his Memory, that even to our Age,* 2 *they cry out in the way of Acclamation to the Emperors in the Senate, no otherwiſe than* thus, *more fortunate than Auguſtus, better than Trajan. So much did the Fame of his Goodneſs prevail, that it yields the Advantage of a moſt noble Example, either to thoſe that flatter, or thoſe that ſincerely commend.*

6. After *Trajan* was *dead, Ælius Adrianus was made Emperor, without any Intention indeed of Trajan's, but* through the Means of *Trajan's Lady giving her Aſſiſtance* for it, *for Trajan* whilſt *living would not adopt him, tho' his Couſin's Son. He too was born at Italica in Spain, who envying the Glory of Trajan, immediately quitted three Provinces, which Trajan had added* to the Empire;

1 Others had been interred in the City, as well as TRAJAN, though that was contrary to a Law of the twelve Tables; their Burying Places amongſt the Ancients were generally without their Cities, a decent, cleanly, wholſome Cuſtom, which 'tis a Pity Chriſtians can not ſee to imitate them in.

2 It was now become a Cuſtom in the Senate to complement their Emperors oftentimes in their Abſence too, with great Variety of Acclamations, in a tumultuous manner; of which ſeveral Inſtances occur in the Writers of the Auguſt Hiſtory.

diderat ; & de Assyria, Mesopotamia, & Armenia revocavit exercitus ; ac finem imperii esse voluit Euphratem. Idem de Dacia facere conatum amici deterruerunt ; ne multi cives Romani Barbaris traderentur : propterea quod Trajanus victa Dacia, ex toto orbe Romano infinitas eo copias hominum transtulerat, ad agros & urbes colendas. Dacia enim diuturno bello Decibali viris fuerat exhausta.

7. Pacem tamen omni tempore imperii sui habuit ; semel tantum per præsidem dimicavit. Orbem Romanum circumivit, & multa ædificavit. Facundissimus Latino sermone, Græco eruditissimus fuit. Non magnam clementiæ gloriam habuit : diligentissimus tamen circa ærarium, & militum disciplinam. Obiit in Campania, major sexagenario, imperii anno xxi. mense x. die xxix. Senatus ei tribuere noluit divinos honores ; tamen cum Successor ipsius Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antoninus hoc vehementer exigeret, & universi Senatores palam resisterent, tandem obtinuit.

and withdrew the Armies from Assyria, Mesopotamia and Armenia, and resolved that Euphrates should be the Boundary of the Empire. His Friends deterr'd him upon his attempting to do the same thing by Dacia, lest many of the Roman Denisons should be deliver'd up to the Barbarians ; because Trajan, after Dacia was conquer'd, had transplanted an infinite Number of Men thither, from all the Roman Empire, to people the Country and the Cities. For Dacia had been exhausted of Men, by the long War of Decibalus.

7. *Yet he had Peace throughout the whole time of his Reign, he only for once managed a War by a Governor of a Province. He went round the Roman Empire, and rais'd many Buildings. He was very eloquent in the Latin Tongue, and very learn'd in the Greek. He had no great Character for Clemency. But was very diligent as to the Treasury, and the Discipline of the Soldiers. He died in Campania above 60 Years old, in the 21st Year, 10th Month and 29th Day over of his Reign. The Senate was not willing to confer divine Honours upon him ; yet when his Successor Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antoninus vehemently insisted upon it, and all the Senators openly opposed it, at last he carri[illegible] it:*

8. Ergo Adriano ſucceſſit T. Antoninus Fulvius Boionius, idem etiam pius nominatus; genere claro, ſed non admodum vetere: vir inſignis, & qui merito Numæ Pompilio conferatur; ita ut Romulo Trajanus æquetur. Vixit ingenti honore privatus; majori in imperio; nulli acerbus, cunctis benignus: in re militari moderata gloria: defendere magis provincias quam amplificare ſtudens; viros juſtiſſimos ad adminiſtrandam Rempublicam quærens; bonis honorem habens, improbos ſine aliqua acerbitate deteſtans, regibus amicis venerabilis non minus quam terribilis, adeo ut Barbarorum plurimæ nationes, depoſitis armis, ad eum controverſias ſuas liteſque deferrent, ſententiæque ejus parerent. Hic ante imperium ditiſſimus, opes quidem ſuas ſtipendiis militum & circa amicos liberalitatibus minuit, verum ærarium opulentum reliquit. Pius propter clementiam dictus eſt. Obiit apud Lorium villam ſuam, milliario ab urbe xii. vitæ anno

8. *Whereof Titus Antoninus Fulvius Boionius ſucceeded Adrian, the ſame* who was *named Pius, of a famous Family, but not very ancient; a Glorious Man, and who deſervedly may be compared with Numa Pompilius, ſo as Trajan may be equalled to Romulus. He lived before he came to be Emperor in great glory,* but *in greater in his Reign: cruel to no Body,* but *kind to all; of an indifferent Character for military Matters; endeavouring to defend the Provinces, rather than enlarge them: ſeeking out the moſt juſt Men to manage the Government; giving Honour to the good,* and *deteſting the wicked without any Cruelty* to them: *no leſs venerable than terrible to Kings Allies* of the Romans, *ſo that a great many Nations of the Barbarians, laying down their Arms, referr'd their Controverſies and Diſputes to him, and obey'd his Determination. He,* who was *very rich before his Reign, leſſen'd his Wealth by the Pay of the Soldiers, and his Bounty to his Friends; but left the Treaſury rich. He was Sirnamed Pius becauſe of his Clemency. He died at* [1] *Lorium a Country Seat of his, at the 12th Mile from the City, in the 73d Year of his Life, and*

1 In Tuſcia.

lxxxiii. imperii xxiii. atque inter Divos relatus est, & merito consecratus.

9. Post hunc imperavit M. Antoninus Verus; haud dubie nobilissimus: quippe cum ejus origo paterna à Numa Pompilio, materna à Salentino rege penderet: & cum eo L. Annius Antoninus Verus: tumque primum Romana Respublica duobus æquo jure imperium administrantibus paruit; cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos.

10. Hi & genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt, & Affinitate, nam Verus Annius Antoninus Marci Antonini filiam in Matrimonium habuit: M. Antoninus gener Antonini Pii fuit, per uxorem Galeriam Faustinam juniorem consobrinam suam. Hi bellum contra Parthos gesserunt, qui post victoriam Trajani tum primum rebellaverant. Verus Antoninus ad id profectus est: qui Antiochiæ & circa Armeniam agens, multa per duces & ingentia patravit: Seleuciam Assyriæ urbem nobilissimam cum D. millibus hominum cepit: Parthicum

23d of his Reign; and was registered amongst the Divi, and [1] deservedly canoniz'd.

9. *After him reign'd M. Antoninus Verus, very Noble no doubt; since his Extraction by the Father was derived from Numa Pompilius, and by the Mother from a King of the Salentines; and with him L. Antoninus Verus: and then for the first time did the Roman Empire obey two managing the Government with equal Right, whereas till him, it had always but one Emperor* at a time.

16. *These were united in Relation and Affinity too, for Verus Annius Antoninus, had in Marriage the Daughter of M. Antoninus: M. Antoninus was Son in Law of Antoninus Pius, by his Wife Galeria Faustina the Younger his Cousin. These carried on a War against the Parthians, who after the Conquest* of them *by Trajan, had then first rebelled. Verus Antoninus went to that* War, *who continuing at Antioch, and about Armenia, perform'd many and great things by his Generals. He took Seleucia a most noble City of Assyria, with five hundred thousand Men: he brought off proper Furniture for a Tri-*

1 This single Passage, if attended to, might have prevented any Body's taking our Eutropius for a Christian: and I wonder it was overlook'd by Vossius.

triumphum revexit, cum fratre eodemque socero, triumphavit. Obiit tamen in Venetia, cum à Concordia civitate Altinum proficisceretur, & cum fratre in vehiculo sederet, subito sanguine ictus, casu morbi quem Græci ἀποπληξίαν vocant vir ingenii parum civilis, reverentia tamen fratris nihil unquam atrox ausus. Cum obiisset xi. imperii anno, inter Divos relatus est.

umph over the Parthians, and triumph'd with his Brother, and the same his Father in Law. He died in [1] *Venetia, as he was going from the City Concordia to Altinum, and was sitting in the Chariot with his Brother, being struck suddenly with* an Eruption of *Blood, which Distemper the Greeks call* ἀποπληξίαν, *a Man of no very moderate Temper, however not daring at any time to do any thing very horrid out of Reverence to his Brother. After he was dead, in the* 11*th Year of his Reign,* [2] *he was rank'd amongst the Gods.*

11. Post eum Marcus Antoninus solus rempublicam tenuit, vir quem mirari facilius quis quam laudare possit. A principio vitæ tranquillissimus: adeo ut in infantia quoque vultum nec ex gaudio, nec ex mœrore mutaret. Philosophiæ deditus Stoïcæ, ipse etiam non solum vitæ moribus, sed etiam eruditione philosophus, tantæ admirationis adhuc juvenis, ut eum successorem paraverit Adrianus

11. *After him Marcus Antonious held the Government alone, a Man whom any one may more easily admire than* sufficiently *commend.* He was *very composed from the Beginning of his Life; so that in his Infancy too, he neither changed his Countenance for Joy nor for Sorrow. He was addicted to the Stoick Philosophy* being *himself a Philosopher, not only in his manner of Life, but Learning too;* the Object *of so much Admiration,* whilst *yet a Youth, that Adrian de-*

1 A Country in the North Part of Italy, whereabouts Venice is.

2 It's amazing that a Person of so much Goodness and Sense as this M. Antoninus, could prevail with himself to comply with a Custom so abominably absurd and impious. This, and his not taking Care at his Death to prevent the same wicked senseless Complement being paid to his own Memory, would almost tempt one to suspect, that he was with all his good Qualities, no better at Bottom, than a downright Atheist.

relin-

relinquere, adoptato tamen Antonino pio generum esse ei idcirco voluerit, ut hoc ordine ad imperium perveniret.

12 Institutus est ad Philosophiam per Apollonium Chalcedonium; ad scientiam Græcarum literarum per sextum Chæronensem, Plutarchi nepotem. Latinas autem Litteras eum Fronto orator nobilissimus docuit. Hic cum omnibus Romæ æquo jure egit; ad nullam insolentiam elatus imperii fastu: Liberalitatis promptissimæ provincias ingenti benignitate & moderatione tractavit. Contra Germanos eo principe res feliciter gestæ sunt. Bellum ipse unum; sed quantum nulla memoria fuit, adeo ut Punicis conferatur; nam eo gravius est factum, quod universi exercitus perierant; sub hoc enim tantus casus pestilentiæ fuit, ut post victoriam Persicam Romæ, ac per Italiam provinciasque maxima hominum pars, militum omnes fere copiæ languore defecerint.

sign'd to leave him his Successor, however adopting Antoninus Pius, he had a Mind he should be Son in Law to him, that he might come in that order to the Empire.

12. *He was train'd up to Philosophy by Apollonius the Chalcedonian; to the Knowledge of the Greek Tongue by Sextus of Chæronea, the Grand-Son of Plutarch:* but *the most noble Orator Fronto taught him the Latin Tongue. He behaved himself with all People at Rome as upon an equal Footing:* he was *elevated by the Pride of Dominion to no Insolence;* a Person *of the most frank Generosity; he treated the Provinces with huge Kindness and Moderation. Matters were successfully managed against the Germans under this Prince. He himself carried on one War* against them, *the Marcomannick; but so great a one, as was in no time* before; *so that it may be compared with the Carthaginian; for it was so much the more dangerous, because all the Armies had been lost; for under him, there was so great a Calamity of a Pestilence, that after the Overthrow of the Persians, the greatest Part of Men at Rome, throughout Italy and the Provinces, and almost all the Forces were taken off by* this *Sickness*

13 In-

13 Ingenti ergo labore & moderatione, cum apud Carnuntum jugi triennio perſeveraſſet, bellum Marcomannicum confecit, quod cum his Quadi, Vandali, Sarmatæ, Suevi, atque omnis Barbaria commoverat: multa hominum millia interfecit: ac Pannonii ſervitio liberatis, Romæ rurſus cum Commodo Antonino filio ſuo, quem jam Cæſarem fecerat, triumphavit. Ad hujus belli ſumptum ærario exhauſto, cum largitiones nullas haberet, neque indicere Provincialibus aut Senatui aliquid vellet, inſtrumentum regii cultus, facta in Foro Divi Trajani ſectione, diſtraxit: vaſa aurea, pocula cryſtallina & murrhina, uxoriam ac ſuam ſericam, ac auream veſtem, multa ornamenta gemmarum: ac per duos continuos menſes venditio habita eſt multumque auri redactum. Poſt victoriam tamen emptoribus pretia reſtituit, qui reddere comparata voluerunt: mo-

13. *After he had therefore continued three whole Years, with huge Toil and Patience at Carnuntum, he made an End of the Marcomannick War, which together with them, the Quadians, Vandals, Sarmatians, Suevans, and all the Barbarians* on that ſide *had raiſed: he ſlew many Thouſands of Men; and having delivered the Pannonians from Slavery, he triumph'd again at Rome with his Son Commodus Antoninus, whom he had already made* [1] *Caſar. The Treaſury being exhauſted for the Support of this War; having no Money to give his Soldiers, and not being willing to lay any thing* of Tax *upon the Provincials, or the Senate, he ſold off his own Imperial Furniture, by a Retail made thereof in the Forum of Divus Trajanus,* i. e. *his Gold Plate, his Cups of Chryſtal and Porcelain, his Lady's and his own ſilk Cloaths, and embroidered with Gold,* beſides *many Ornaments of Jewels: and the Sale was continued for two whole Months together, and much Money made of them. Yet after the Conqueſt* of the Marcomanni; *he reſtored the Prices to the Purchaſers, who were willing to return what they had got,*

1 From Auguſtus's Time the Title of Cæſar and Auguſtus, had been given to the EMPERORS only, but now that of CÆSAR was appropriated to the Perſon whom the EMPEROR deſign'd and nominated for his Succeſſor.

leſtus

lestus nulli fuit, qui maluit semel empta retinere.

41. Hic permisit viris clarioribus, ut convivia eodem cultu quo ipse, & ministris, similibus exhiberent. In editione munerum post victoriam adeo magnificus fuit, ut centum simul leones exhibuisse tradatur. Cum igitur fortunatam Rempublicam & virtute & mansuetudine reddidisset, obiit xviii imperii anno, vitæ lxi. & omnibus certatim adnitentibus, inter Divos relatus est.

but *he was troublesome to no Body, who chose rather to keep what they had once bought.*

14. *He gave Leave to the Great Men to make Entertainments, with the same Furniture, and the like Servants as himself. In the Exhibiting of Games after his Victory* over the Marcomanni, *he was so magnificent, that he is said to have produced a hundred Lions together. After therefore he had render'd the Empire happy by his good Management and Gentleness, he died in the* 1 *18th Year of his Reign, and 61st of his Age, and all People eagerly contending* for it, *he was rank'd amongst the Gods.*

51. Hujus Successor L. Antoninus Commodus, nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter & ipse pugnavit. Septembrem mensem ad nomen suum transferre conatus est, ut Commodus diceretur; sed luxuria & obscœnitate depravatus, gladiatoriis armis sæpissime in ludo, deinceps etiam in amphitheatro cum hujusmodi hominibus sæpe dimicavit. Obiit morte subita, adeo ut strangulatus, vel veneno

15. *His Successor L. Antoninus Commodus, had nothing of his Father, but that he likewise fought successfully against the Germans. He endeavoured to bring* 2 *the Month of September to his own Name, that it might be called Commodus; but being corrupted by Luxury and Lewdness, he oftentimes fought with Gladiator's Arms in the Fencing School, and at the last too in the Amphitheatre, with that sort of Men. He died a sudden Death, so that* 3 *he was thought either to be*

1 Others say 17.

2 The Month of AUGUST he should have said.

3 He was first poison'd, but for fear that should not take Effect, he was smothered in his Bed-cloaths. See HERODIAN.

inter

interfectus putaretur: cum annis xii. post patrem, & viii. mensibus imperasset, tanta execratione omnium, ut hostis humani generis etiam mortuus judicaretur.

16. Huic successit Pertinax grandævus jam; ut qui septuagenariam attigisset ætatem, Præfecturam Urbitum agens, ex Senatus consulto imperare jussus. Octogesimo imperii die Prætorianorum militum seditione, & Juliani scelere occisus est.

17. Post eum Salvius Julianus Rempublicum invasit vir nobilis, & juris peritissimus; nepos Salvii Juliani, qui sub Divo Adriano Perpetuum composuit edictum. Victus est à Severo apud Mulvium pontem, interfectus in Palatio, vixit mensibus septem, post quam cæperat imperare.

18 Hinc Imperii Romani administrationem Septimius Severus accepit, oriundus ex Africa, provincia Tripolitana, oppido Lepti, solus omni memoria & ante &

strangled, or dispatch'd by Poison, after he had reign'd twelve Years and 8 Months from his Father, with so much Hatred of all People, *that even* after he was *dead, he was declared an Enemy of Mankind.*

16. *Pertinax now very elderly succeeded him, as who had reach'd his 70th Year, then* [1] *bearing the Office of Governor of the City, being ordered by a Decree of the Senate to reign. He was slain in the 80th Day of his Reign in a Mutiny of the Prætorian Soldiers, and by the Villany of Julian.*

17. *After him Salvius Julianus seiz'd the Government, a noble Man, and very well skill'd in the Law, Grandson to Salvius Julian, who under Divus Adrianus compos'd* [2] *the perpetual Edict. He was defeated by Severus, near the Mulvian Bridge,* and *slain in the Palace. He lived* but *seven Months after he began to reign.*

18. *Upon this Septimius Severus took* upon him *the Administration of the Roman Empire; a Native of Africa, the Province of Tripolis, and the Town of Leptis. He was the*

1 Under the EMPERORS there was besides the Consuls, an Officer of great Power named *Præfectus urbis.*

2 The PRÆTORS, in entering upon their Office, publish'd a Proclamation to notify to the People the Method, according to which they intended to proceed in the Administration of Justice, for their Year. These were often different from one another, till this perpetual Edict, by which one unalterable Form of proceeding was fix'd.

poſtea ex Africa Imperator fuit. Hic primum fiſci advocatus, mox militaris Tribunus, per multa deinde & varia officia atque honores uſque ad adminiſtrationem totius Reipublicæ pervenit. Pertinacem ſe appellari voluit, in honorem ejus Pertinacis, qui à Juliano fuerat occiſus. Parcus admodum fuit, natura ſævus. Bella multa & feliciter geſſit. Peſcennium Nigrum, qui in Ægypto & Syria rebellaverat, apud Cyzicum interfecit. Parthos vicit: Arabas eo uſque ſuperavit, ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret; idcirco Parthicus & Arabicus dictus eſt. Multa toto Romano orbe reparavit. Sub eo etiam Clodius Albinus, qui in occidendo Pertinace ſocius fuerat Juliano, Cæſarem ſe in Gallia fecit: victuſque apud Lugdunum eſt & interfectus.

19. Severus autem præter bellicam gloriam, etiam civilibus ſtudiis clarus fuit, & litteris doctus, Philoſophiæ ſcientiam ad plenum adeptus. Noviſſimum Bellum in Britannia habuit:

only one in Africa for all the Time both before and after that was *Emperor. He* was *firſt an Advocate of the Exchequer, after that a Military Tribune, and then thro' ſeveral Offices, and Poſts of Honour, came to the Government of the whole Empire. He had a Mind to be called Pertinax, in Honour of that Pertinax, who had been ſlain by Julian. He was very frugal,* and *by Nature cruel. He managed many Wars and ſucceſsfully. He ſlew Peſcennius Niger, who had rebelled in Egypt and Syria, at Cyzicus. He overthrew the Parthians,* and *ſo ſubdued the Arabians, that he made a Province too there. For which he was call'd Parthicus and Arabicus. He repair'd a great many* Buildings *throughout the whole Roman Empire. Under him too Clodius Albinus, who had been an Accomplice of Julian's in killing Pertinax, made himſelf* [1] *Empe or in Gaul, and was defeated at Lyons and ſlain.*

19. *But Severus beſides his Warlike Glory, was famous likewiſe for the Arts of Peace, and well inſtructed in Literature, having made himſelf Maſter of Philoſophy to Perfection. The laſt War he had* was *in*

1 Our Author uſes the Word *Cæſar* improperly here, for that was now appropriated to the Deſign'd Heir of the Empire, as I have above taken Notice.

utque receptas provincias omni ſecuritate muniret, vallum per xxxii. millia paſſuum à mari ad mare deduxit. Deceſſit Eboraci admodum ſenex, imperii anno xviii. menſe iv. & Divus appellatus eſt: nam filios ſuos ſucceſſores reliquit, Baſſianum & Getam; ſed Baſſiano Antonini nomen à Senatu voluit imponi; itaque dictus eſt M. Aurelius Antoninus Baſſianus, patrique ſucceſſor. Nam Geta hoſtis publicus judicatus, confeſtim periit.

20. Marcus igitur Aurelius Antoninus Baſſianus, idemq; Caracalla, morum fere paternorum fuit, paulo aſperior & minax. Opus Romæ egregium fecit lavacri, quæ Antoninianæ appellantur, nihil præterea memorabile: impatiens libidinis, ut qui novercam ſuam Juliam uxorem duxerit. Defunctus in Oſdroëne apud Edeſſam, moliens adverſum Parthos expeditionem, anno imperii vi. menſe ii. vix egreſſus ætatis xliii. annum, funere publico elatus.

Britain, and that he might ſecure the Provinces he *acquired with all Safety, he drew a Line for* 32 *Miles from Sea to Sea. He died at York very old, in the* 1 *eighteenth Year and fourth Month of his Reign, and was called a God, for he left his Sons Baſſianus and Geta his Succeſſors:* 2 *but he had a Mind that the name of Antoninus ſhould be given by the Senate to Baſſianus* only; *and accordingly he was called M. Aurelius Antoninus Baſſianus, and* was *Succeſſor to his Father.* 3 *For Geta being declared a Publick Enemy was quickly diſpatch'd.*

20. *Wherefore M. Aurelius Antoninus Baſſianus, and the ſame Caracalla* too *was* a Man *pretty much of his Father's Temper,* but *a little more rugged and threatning. He made an excellent Work of a Bath at Rome, which is call'd Antoninus's Bath,* but *nothing elſe remarkable. Unable to govern his Luſt, as who married his Step-mother Julia. He died in Oſdroene at Edeſſa,* as he was *attempting an Expedition againſt the Parthians, in the 6th Year and 2d Month of his Reign, being ſcarce out of the 43d Year of his Age;* and *was buried with a Publick Funeral.*

1 He reign'd only 17 Years, 7 Months and 3 Days.
2 They both had the Name of ANTONINUS.
3 GETA was not declar'd a publick Enemy, 'till after he was murdered by his Brother.

21. Opilius deinde Macrinus, qui Præfectus Prætorio erat, cum filio Diadumeno facti Imperatores, nihil memorabile ex temporis brevitate geſſerunt: nam imperium eorum duûm menſium & unius anni fuit: ſeditione militarj ambo pariter occiſi ſunt.

22. Creatus eſt poſt hos M. Aurelius Antoninus: Antonini Caracallæ filius putabatur; ſacerdos autem Heliogabali templi erat. Is, cum Romam ingenti & militum & Senatus expectatione veniſſet, probris ſe omnibus contaminavit. Impudiciſſime & obſcœniſſime vixit, biennioq, poſt & viii. menſibus tumultu interfectus militari, & cum eo mater Semia Syra.

23. Succeſſit huic Aurelius Alexander, ab exercitu Cæſar, à Senatu Auguſtus nominatus, juvenis admodum: ſuſceptoque adverſus Perſas bello, Xerxem eorum regem glorioſiſſime vicit; militarem diſciplinam

21. *Then Opilius Macrinus, who was Captain of the Guards, with his Son Diadumenus, were made Emperors, but did nothing memorable, by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of their Time, for their Reign was but of two Months and a Year. They were both together ſlain in a Mutiny of the Soldiers.*

22. *M. Aurelius Antoninus was made* Emperor *after theſe, he was thought* to be *the Son of Antoninus Caracalla; however he was Prieſt of the Temple of* [1] *Heliogabalus. After he had come to Rome, with mighty Expectation, both of the Soldiers and the Senate, he debaſed himſelf with all manner of Abominations. He lived moſt lewdly and moſt filthily, and was ſlain in a Tumult of the Soldiers two* [2] *Years and eight Months after, and together with him his Mother Semia Syra.*

23. *Aurelius Alexander ſucceeded him, being declared Cæſar by the Army,* and *Auguſtus by the Senate,* when *very young and undertaking a War againſt the Perſians, defeated moſt gloriouſly their King* [3] *Xerxes. He exacted Military Diſcipline*

1 A ſtrange ſort of a God worſhipped by the Syrians.
2 He reign'd 3 Years, 9 Months, and 4 Days.
3 He is called by others Artaxerxes; he put an End to the Empire of the Parthians, by ſlaying Artabanus the laſt of the Race of the Arſacidæ.

ſeveriſſime rexit, quaſdam tumultuantes legiones integras exauctoravit. Aſſeſſorem habuit, vel ſcrinii magiſtrum, Ulpianum juris conditorem. Romæ quoque favorabilis fuit. Periit in Gallia, militari tumultu, xiii. imperii anno, & die viii. in matrem ſuam Mammæam unice pius.

very ſtrictly, and *disbanded ſome entire Legions that mutinied. He had for his Aſſeſſor* or Secretary of State *Ulpian, the Compiler of the Law. He was likewiſe in great favour at Rome. He loſt his Life in Gaul in a Military Tumult, in the* 13*th Year and* 8*th Day of his Reign*, having been *extremely dutiful to his Mother Mammæa.*

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER IX.

POST hunc Maximinus ex corpore militari primus ad imperium accessit, sola militum voluntate, cum nulla Senatus intercessisset auctoritas, neque ipse Senator esset. Is bello adversus Germanos feliciter gesto, cum à militibus esset Imperator appellatus, à Pupieno Aquileiæ occisus est, deserentibus eum militibus suis, cum filio adhuc puero, cum quo imperaverat triennio, & paucis diebus.

2. Postea tres simul Augusti fuerunt: Pupienus, Balbinus, & Gordianus, duo superiores obscurissimo ge-

AFTER him Maximinus came to the Empire, the first that did so *from the Body of the Common Soldiery, by the Election of the Soldiers only, whilst no Authority of the Senate interposed, nor was he a Senator. He having carried on the War successfully against the Germans, and being therefore proclaim'd Emperor by the Soldiers, was slain at Aquileia by Pupienus, with his Son as yet* but *a Boy, his Soldiers forsaking him, with which* Son *he had reign'd three Years and a few Days.*

2. *Afterwards there were three Emperors together, Pupienus, Balbinus, and Gordian, the two former of very obscure*

nere,

nere, Gordianus nobilis : quippe cujus patet senior Gordianus, consensu militum, cum Proconsulatum Africæ gereret, Maximino imperante, princeps fuisset electus. Itaque cum Romam veniſſent Balbinus & Pupienus, in palatio interfecti sunt, soli Gordiano imperium reservatum. Gordianus, admodum puer cum Tranquillinam Romæ duxisset uxorem, Janum Geminum aperuit: & ad Orientem profectus, Parthis bellum intulit, qui jam moliebantur erumpere, quod quidem mox feliciter gessit, prælisque ingentibus Persas afflixit. Rediens haud longe à Romanis finibus interfectus est fraude Philippi, qui post eum imperavit. Miles ei tumulum xx. mil. lario à Circesso, quod castrum nunc Romanorum est, Euphrati imminens ædificavit, exequias Romam revexit, ipsum Divum appellavit.

3. Philippi duo, filius & pater, Gordiano occiso, imrium invaserunt : atque exercitu incolumi reducto, ad Italiam è Syria profecti

Birth, Gordian noble. For his [1] *Father the old Gordian, when he had the Proconsulate of Africa, in the Reign of Maximinus, had been chosen Emperor by the Consent of the Soldiers. Wherefore when Balbinus and Pupienus came to Rome, they were slain in the Palace,* and *the Empire reserv'd for Gordian alone: Gordian being but a Boy, after he had married Tranquillina at Rome,* [2] *he opened* the Temple of *double* faced *Janus, and marching to the East, made War upon the Parthians, who were now attempting to sally out, which soon after he managed successfully, and made Havock of the Persians in huge Battles. Upon his Return he was slain not far from the Roman Borders, by the Treachery of Philip, who reign'd after him. The Soldiers built a Monument for him,* 20 *Miles from Circessum, which is now a Castle of the Romans, close by the Euphrates, carried his Relicks to Rome,* and *declared him a God.*

3. *The two Philips Father and Son,* after *Gordian* was *slain, seiz'd the Government, and having brought off the Army safe, went from Syria for*

1 Others say he was his Grand-father.

2 The God *Janus* had two Faces looking contrary Ways, whence he is called *Geminus:* His Temple was always open in Time of War, but shut in Time of Peace.

sunt,

ſunt. His imperantibus, milleſimus annus Romæ urbis ingenti ludorum apparatu ſpectaculorumq; celebratus eſt. Ambo inde ab exercitu interfecti ſunt: ſenior Philippus Veronæ, Romæ junior. Annis v. imperaverunt, inter Divos tamen relati ſunt.

4. Poſt hos Decius é Pannonia inferiore, Bubaliæ natus, imperium ſumpſit. Bellum civile, quod in Gallia motum fuerat, oppreſſit, filium ſuum Cæſarem fecit. Romæ lavacrum ædificavit. Cum biennio ipſe & filius ejus imperaſſent, uterque in Barbarico interfecti ſunt, & inter Divos relati.

5. Mox Imperatores creati ſunt, Gallus Hoſtilianus, & Galli filius Voluſianus. Sub his Æmilianus in Mæſia res novas molitus eſt: ad quem opprimendum cum ambo profecti eſſent, Interamnæ interfecti ſunt, non completo biennio; nihil omnino clarum geſſerunt. Sola peſtilentia & morbis atque ægritudinibus notus eorum principatus fuit.

Italy. In their Reign, the thouſandth Year of the City Rome was celebrated, with a huge Apparatus of Games and Shews. After that both of them *were ſlain by the Army, the Elder Philip at* 1 *Verona*, and *the Younger at Rome. They reign'd five Years, however they were placed amongſt the Gods.*

4. *After them Decius of lower* 2 *Pannonia, born at Bubalia, took upon him the Government. He ſuppreſſed a Civil War, which had been raiſed in Gaul*, and *made his Son Cæſar. He built a Bannio at Rome. After he and his Son had reigned* 2 *Years, both of them were ſlain in the Barbarian's Country, and rank'd amongſt the Divi.*

5. *Immediately Gallus Hoſtilianus, and Gallus's Son Voluſianus were made Emperors. Under them Æmilian in Mæſia attempted a Revolution, to ſuppreſs whom, as they were both marching they were ſlain at* 3 *Interamna, two Years being not quite up: they did nothing at all conſiderable. Their Government was noted only for the Plague, and Diſeaſes and Sickneſſes.*

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1 A Town in the North Parts of ITALY, NOW ſubject to the VENETIANS.

2 Pannonia was in a great Meaſure the ſame Country that is now called Hungary.

3 A City in Umbria nigh the River Nar.

6. Æmi-

6. Æmilianus obſcuriſſime natus, obſcurius imperavit; ac tertio menſe extinctus eſt.

7. Hinc Licinius Valerianus in Rhætia & Norico agens, ab exercitu Imperator, & mox Auguſtus eſt factus. Gallienus quoque Romæ à Senatu Cæſar eſt appellatus. Horum imperium Romano nomini pernicioſum, & pene exitiabile fuit, vel infælicitate principum, vel ignavia. Germani Revennam uſque venerunt. Valerianus in Meſopotamia bellum gerens, à Sapore Perſarum rege ſuperatus eſt: mox etiam captus, apud Parthos ignobili ſervitute conſenuit.

8. Gallienus, cum adoleſcens factus eſſet Auguſtus, imperium primum feliciter, mox commode, ad ultimum pernicioſe geſſit. Nam juvenis in Gallia & Illyrico multa ſtrenue fecit, occiſo apud Murſiam Ingenuo, qui purpuram ſumpſerat, & Trebelliano. Diu placidus & quietus: mox in omnem laſciviam diſſolutus, tenendæ Reipublicæ habenas probroſa

6. *Æmilianus* was *very obſcurely deſcended*, and *reign'd more obſcurely, and was taken off in the third Month.*

7. *After him Licinius Valerianus*, who *was then in Rhætia and Noricum, was made their General by the Army* there, *and ſoon after Emperor. Gallienus too was proclaim'd Cæſar by the Senate at Rome. Their Reign was very miſchievous, and almoſt ruinous to the Roman Name, either through the ill Fortune or Inactivity of* theſe *Princes. The Germans came as far as Ravenna Valerianus* as he was *carrying on War a in Meſopotamia, was overthrown by Sapores King of the Perſians*, and *ſoon after too taken, lived to be old in ignominious Slavery amongſt the Parthians.*

8. *Gallienus being made Emperor very young, managed the Government at firſt ſucceſsfully, afterwards* but *indifferently, at laſt perniciouſly; for when* but *a young Man, he perform'd many things gallantly in Gaul and Illyricum, killing Ingenuus at Murſia,* [1] *who had taken* upon him *the Scarlet, and Trebellianus* too. He was *for a good while gentle and moderate* in his Government. *Soon after being given up to all* Manner of *Laſciviouſneſs, he ſlackened the*

1. That is, ſet up for the Emperor, who was diſtinguiſhed by a fine ſcarlet Robe.

ignavia

ignavia & desperatione relaxavit. Alamanni vastatis Galliis in Italiam irruperunt. Dacia, quæ à Trajano ultra Danubium fuerat adjecta, amissa est. Græcia, Macedonia, Pontus, Asia, vastatæ per Gothos. Pannonia à Sarmatis Quadisque populata est: Germani usque ad Hispanias penetraverunt, & civitatem nobilem Tarraconem expugnaverunt. Parthi, Mesopotamia occupata, Syriam sibi cœperunt vindicare.

9. Tum jam desperatis rebus, & deleto pene Imperio Romano, Posthumus in Gallia, obscurissime natus, purpuram sumpsit: & per annos decem ita imperavit, ut consumptas pene provincias ingenti virtute & moderatione reparaverit; qui seditione militum interfectus est, quod Moguntiacum quæ adversum eum rebellaverat, Lolliano res novas moliente, diripiendam militibus tradere noluisset. Post eum Marius vilissimus opifex purpuram accepit, & secundo die interfectus est. Victorinus postea Galliarum accepit imperium, vir strenuissimus: sed cum nimiæ libidinis esset, & matrimonia aliena

Reins of Government by a scandalous Inactivity and want of Spirit. The Alamanni laying waste Gaul, broke into Italy. Dacia which had been added to the Empire *by Trajan beyond the Danube was lost. Greece, Macedonia, Pontus* and *Asia were laid waste by the Goths. Pannonia was ravaged by the Sarmatians and the Quadians. The Germans penetrated as far as Spain, and took the noble City of Tarracon. The Parthians seizing Mesopotamia, begun to claim Syria to themselves.*

9. *Matters being now desperate, and the Roman Empire well nigh ruined, Posthumus in Gaul, very meanly descended, took* upon him *the Scarlet, and reign'd for* 10 *Years so, that he recovered the Provinces almost ruined, by his great Conduct and Moderation, who was slain in a Mutiny of the Soldiers, because he would not deliver up to the Soldiers to be plundered Moguntiacum, which had rebelled against him,* when *Lollianus was endeavouring a Change of Government. After him Marius, a sordid Mechanick, took the Scarlet* upon him, *and was slain the second Day* after. *Victorinus afterwards received the Government of Gaul, a very active Man: but as he was* a Person *of excessive Lust, and debauch'd other*

corrumperet, Agrippinæ occiſus eſt, Actuario quodam machinante dolum, imperii ſui anno ſecundo.

10. Huic ſucceſſit Tetricus Senator, qui Aquitaniam honore Præſidis adminiſtrans, abſens à militibus Imperator electus eſt, & apud Burdegalam purpuram ſumpſit, ſeditiones multas militum pertulit. Sed dum hæc in Gallia geruntur, in Oriente per Odenatum Perſæ victi ſunt: defenſa Syria, recepta Meſopotamia, uſque ad Cteſiphontem Odenatus penetravit.

11. Ita Gallieno Rempublicam deſerente, Romanum imperium in Occidente per Poſthumum, per Odenatum in Oriente ſervatum eſt. Gallienus interea Mediolani cum fratre Valeriano occiſus eſt, imperii anno nono: Claudiuſque ei ſucceſſit, à militibus electus, à Senatu appellatus Auguſtus. Hic Gothos, Illyricum, Macedoniamque vaſtantes, ingenti prælio vicit, parcus vir ac modeſtus, & juſti tenax, atque Reipublicæ gerendæ

People's Wives, he was ſlain at 1 *Agrippina, a certain Secretary of his contriving the Plot, in the 2d Year of his Reign.*

10. *Tetricus a Senator ſucceeded him, who governed Aquitain in Quality of Preſident, was elected Emperor in his Abſence by the Soldiers, and took upon him the Scarlet at* 2 *Burdegala, he met with many Seditions of the Soldiers. But whilſt theſe things are a doing in Gaul, the Perſians were conquer'd in the Eaſt by Odenatus: Syria being defended, and Meſopotamia being recovered, Odenatus penetrated as far as Cteſiphon.*

11. *Thus Gallienus deſerting the Government, the Roman Empire was preſerv'd in the Weſt by Poſthumus, and in the Eaſt by Odenatus. Gallienus in the mean time was ſlain at* 3 *Mediolanum with his Brother Valerian, in the 9th Year of his Reign; and Claudius ſucceeded him being choſen by the Soldiers, and declared Emperor by the Senate. He overthrew in a great Battle the Goths, waſting Illyricum and Macedonia; being a frugal and modeſt Man, and tenacious of Juſtice, and fit to govern*

1 A Town upon the Rhine, now Cologne.
2 In Aquitania, now Burdeaux.
3 The Capital City of the Galli Inſubres, on the North ſide of the River Po, in Italy.

idoneus

idoneus: qui tamen inter biennium imperii morbo interiit, & Divus appellatus eſt. Senatus ingenti eum honore decoravit, ſcilicet ut in curia clypeus ipſi aureus, item in Capitolio ſtatua aurea poneretur.

12. Quintilius poſt eum, Claudii frater, conſenſu militum Imperator electus eſt, vir unica moderationis & civilitatis laude æquandus fratri vel præponendus, conſenſu Senatus appellatus Auguſtus, ſeptimo decimo die imperii occiſus eſt.

13. Poſt eum Aurelianus ſuſcepit imperium, Dacia Ripenſi oriundus, vir in bello potens, animi tamen immodici, & ad crudelitatem propenſioris, quique Gothos ſtrenuiſſime vicit. Romanam ditionem ad fines priſtinos varia bellorum fælicitate revocavit: ſuperavit in Gallia Tetricum apud Catalaunos, ipſo Tetrico prodente exercitum ſuum; cujus aſſiduas ſeditiones ferre non poterat; quin etiam per literas occultas Aurelianum ita fuerat de-

the Empire: who died however of a Diſtemper within two Years of his Reign, and was declar'd a Semi-god. The Senate graced him with a mighty Honour, ſo that a [1] *golden Shield was ſet up for him in the Senate-Houſe, and a golden Statue in the Capitol.*

12. *Quintilius the Brother of Claudius was elected Emperor after him, by the Agreement of the Soldiers; a Man to be equalled to, or preferr'd before his Brother, for the extraordinary Character of his Moderation and Modeſty, being declared* too *Emperor by the Conſent of the Senate; he was ſlain in the 17th Day of his Reign.*

13. *After him Aurelian undertook the Government, born in Dacia Ripenſis, a Man powerful in War, yet of a violent Temper, and too inclinable to Cruelty; who likewiſe moſt valiantly beat the Goths,* and *reduced the Roman Empire to its former Limits, by various good Fortune in his Wars. He defeated Tetricus in Gaul amongſt the Catalaunians, Tetricus himſelf betraying his Army, the continual Mutinies of which he was not able to bear; he had too by private Letters entreated Aurelian* to come, *ſo that amongſt*

[1] Thoſe that pleaſe may ſee the Subject of theſe Sort of Shields fully diſcuſſed in the Memoirs of the Academie des Inſcriptions et des belles Lettres.

precatus, ut inter alia verſu Virgiliano uteretur: *Eripe me his, invicte, malis* . . . . . Zenobiam quoque, occiſo marito Odenato, qui Orientem tenebat, haud longe ab Antiochia non ſine gravi prælio cepit: ingreſſuſque Romam, nobilem triumphum quaſi receptor orientis Occidentiſque egit; currum præcedentibus Tetrico & Zenobia: qui quidem Tetricus etiam Corrector Lucaniæ poſtea fuit, ac privatus diutiſſime vixit. Zenobia autem poſteros, qui adhuc manent Romæ, reliquit.

14. Hoc imperante etiam Monetarii in urbe rebellaverunt, vitiatis pecuniis, & Feliciſſimo Rationali interfecto: quos Aurelianus victos ultima crudelitate compeſcuit. Plurimos nobiles capite damnavit: ſævus & ſanguinarius, ac neceſſarius magis in quibuſdam, quam in ullo amabilis Imperator: trux omni tempore, etiam filii ſororis interfector: diſciplinæ tamen militaris & morum diſſolutorum magna ex parte corrector.

15. Urbem Romam muris firmioribus cinxit; tem-

ther Things he made Uſe of a Verſe of Virgil's, Relieve me, mighty Sir, in this Diſtreſs. *He took Zenobia too*, after he had *ſlain her Husband Odenatus, who had Poſſeſſion of the Eaſt, not far from Antioch, not without a terrible Battle; and entering Rome had a noble Triumph, as the Recoverer of the Eaſt and the Weſt; Tetricus and Zenobia going before his Coach, which Tetricus too was afterwards Governor of Lucania, and lived deveſted of the Empire a long Time. And Zenobia left Poſterity, which continue ſtill at Rome.*

14. *In his Reign the Gentlemen of the Mint too rebelled in the City, having adulterated the Coin, and killing Feliciſſimus the Auditor of the Exchequer, whom Aurelian conquered and ſuppreſſed with the Utmoſt Cruelty He condemn'd ſeveral Noblemen to Death; a cruel and a bloody Man, and a neceſſary in ſome Reſpects, rather than an amiable Emperor in any: Severe all his Time, the Murderer too of his Siſter's Son; however in a great Meaſure a Reformer of Military Diſcipline, and diſſolute Manners.*

15. *He ſurrounded the City Rome with ſtronger Walls; he*

1 It was but a Skirmiſh he had with her near ANTIOCH, the Battle that determined the Fate of ZENOBIA, was fought near EMESSA, far from ANTIOCH.

plum

plum Soli ædificavit, in quo infinitum auri gemmarumque conſtituit. Provinciam Daciam, quam Trajanus ultra Danubium fecerat, intermiſit, vaſtato omni Illyrico & Mæſia, deſperans eam poſſe retineri: abductoſque Romanos ex urbibus & agris Daciæ in media Mæſia collocavit: & eſt in dextera Danubio in mare fluenti, cum antea fuerit in læva. Occiditur ſervi ſui fraude, qui ad quoſdam militares viros, amicos ipſius nomina pertulit annotata, falſo manum ejus imitatus, tamquam Aurelianus ipſos pararet occidere. Itaque ut præveniretur ab iiſdem, interfectus eſt in itineris medio, quod inter Conſtantinopolin & Heracleam eſt ſtratæ veteris, locus Cænophrurium appellatur: mors tamen ejus inulta non fuit. Meruit quoque inter Divos referri; Imperavit annos v. menſes vi.

16. Tacitus poſt hunc ſuſcepit imperium, vir egregie moratus, & Reipublicæ gerendæ idoneus; nihil tamen clarum potuit oſtendere, intra vi. menſem im-

built a Temple to the Sun, in which he depoſited an infinite Quantity *of Gold and Jewels. He threw up the Province of Dacia, which Trajan had made beyond the Danube; all Illyricum and Mœſia having been ravaged* by the Barbarians, *deſpairing that it could be retain'd, and planted the Romans,* whom he *had drawn from the Cities and Lands of Dacia, in the Middle of Mœſia, and* ſo Dacia *is* in effect *on the Right of the Danube as it runs to the Sea, where as before it was on the Left. He was ſlain by the Treachery of a Slave of his, who carried their Names to ſome Military Men his Friends, put down* in a Pocket-Book, *having falſely imitated his Hand, as tho' Aurelian was minded to kill them. Therefore that he might be prevented by them, he was ſlain in the Middle of the Road, which is betwixt Conſtantinople and Heraclea, being the old Cauſey; the Place is called Canophrurium. Yet his Death was not unrevenged. He too deſervedly* was *enrolled amongſt the Divi. He reign'd five Years and ſix Months.*

16. *After him Tacitus took upon him the Government; a Man of excellent Morals, and fit to govern the Empire: yet he could not ſhew* the World *any thing remarkable, being pre-*

perii

perii morte præventus. Florianus, qui Tacito ſucceſſerat, duobus menſibus, & diebus xx. in imperio fuit, neque quidquam dignum memoria egit.

17. Poſt hunc Probus, vir illuſtris gloria militari, ad adminiſtrationem Reipublicæ acceſſit. Gallias à Barbaris occupatas ingenti præliorum fælicitate reſtituit. Quoſdam imperium uſurpare conatos, ſcilicet Saturninum in Oriente, Proculum & Bonoſum Agrippinæ, multis certaminibus oppreſſit. Vineas Gallos & Pannonios habere permiſit: opere militari Almam montem apud Sirmium, & Aureum apud Mœſiam ſuperiorem, vinis conſevit, & provincialibus colendos dedit. Hic cum bella innumera geſſiſſet, pace parta, dixit, brevi milites neceſſarios non futuros: vir acer ac ſtrenuus, juſtus & qui Aurelianum æquaret gloria militari, morum tamen civilitate ſuperaret. Interfectus eſt tamen Sirmii, tumultu militari, in turre ferrata. Imperavit annos ſex, menſes quatuor.

vented by Death, within the 6th Month of his Reign. Florianus who ſucceeded Tacitus, was in the Government but 2 Months, and 20 Days, nor did he do any thing worth mentioning.

17. *After him* [1] *Probus a Man illuſtrious for Military Glory, came to the Government of the Empire. He recovered Gaul* that had been *ſeiz'd by the Barbarians, with mighty Succeſs in his Battles. He likewiſe quell'd in many Battles ſome that endeavoured to uſurp the Empire, to wit, Saturninus in the Eaſt, Proculus and Bonoſus at Agrippina. He ſuffered the Gauls and Pannonians to have Vineyards; he likewiſe planted with Vines, by the means of his Soldiers, Mount Alma at Sirmium, and Mount Aureus in upper Mœſia, and gave them to the Provincials to cultivate. He, after he had run through many Wars, accompliſhing at laſt a Peace; he ſaid, that in a ſhort Time Soldiers would not be neceſſary; a vigorous and an active Man, juſt, and one who equalled Aurelian in Military Glory, but exceeded him in the Moderation of his Conduct. Yet he was ſlain at* [2] *Sirmium in a Mutiny of the Soldiers, in an Iron Turret. He reign'd ſix Years and four Months.*

1 He had been choſen Emperor in the Eaſt a little before Florianus's Death.
2 A Town of PANNONIA.

18. Poſt

81. Post hunc Carus est factus Augustus, Narbonæ natus in Gallia, qui confestim Carinum & Numerianum filios Cæsares fecit, cum quibus regnavit duobus annis: sed dum bellum adversum Sarmatas gerit, nuntiato Persarum tumultu, ad orientem profectus, res contra Persas nobiles gessit: ipsos prælio fudit: Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem urbes nobilissimas cepit: & cum castra supra Tigridem haberet, ictu divini fulminis periit. Numerianus quoque filius ejus, quem secum, ad Persas duxerat, adolescens egregiæ indolis, cum, oculorum dolore correptus, lecticulo veheretur, impulsore Apro, qui socer ejus erat, per insidias occisus est; & cum dolo occultaretur ipsius mors, quo usque Aper invadere posset imperium, fœtore cadaveris prodita est. Milites enim, qui cum sequebantur, fœtore commoti, diductis lecticulæ palliis, post aliquot dies mortem ejus notam habere potuerunt.

19. Interea Carinus, quem Cæsarem in Parthos profi-

18. *After him Carus was made Emperor, born at* [1] *Narbona in Gaul, who immediately made his Sons Carinus and Numerianus Cæsars, with whom he reign'd two Years. But News being brought of the Persians being in Arms, whilst he was carrying on a War against the Sarmatians, marching to the East, he perform'd noble Exploits against the Persians; routed them in Battle, took the most noble Cities of Seleucia and Ctesiphon; and whilst he had his Camp upon the Tigris, perish'd by a Stroak of the divine Thunder. Numerianus too his Son, whom he had carried along with him against the Persians, a young Man of an extraordinary Genius, being taken with a weakness in his Eyes, and carried in a Chair, was taken off by a Plot, Aper who was his Father in Law, being the Promoter of it; and as his Death was conceal'd out of Policy, till Aper could seize the Government, it was betray'd by the Stink of his Carcass. For the Soldiers who attended him, being surpriz'd at the bad Smell, drawing the Curtains of his Chair, after some Days discover'd his Death.*

19. *In the mean Time Carinus, whom Carus* upon his

[1] NARBONA was a Town of ILLYRICUM, not GAUL; NARBO was running in our Author's Head, which is in FRANCE now NARBON.

ciscens

ciſcens Carus, in Illyrico, Gallia, Italia, reliquerat, omnibus ſe ſceleribus coinquinavit: plurimos innoxios fictis criminibus occidit: matrimonia nobilia corrupit: condiſcipulis, quoque qui eum in auditorio, vel levi fatigatione taxaverant, pernicioſus fuit. Ob quæ omnibus hominibus inviſus, non multo poſt pœnas dedit. 3 Nam de Perſide victa exercitus rediens, cum Carum Auguſtum fulmine, Numerianum Cæſarem inſidiis perdidiſſet, Diocletianum Imperatorem creavit, Dalmatia oriundum, virum obſcuriſſime natum, adeo ut à pleriſque ſcribæ filius, à nonnullis Anulini Senatoris libertinus fuiſſe credatur.

20. Is prima militum concione juravit, Numerianum nullo ſuo dolo interfectum; & cum juxta eum Aper, qui Numeriano inſidias fecerat, conſtitiſſet, in conſpectu exercitus manu Diocletiani gladio percuſſus eſt. Poſtea Carinum, omni odio & deteſtatione viventem, apud Margum ingenti prælio vicit proditum ab exercitu ſuo, quem fortiorem habebat, certe deſer-

going againſt the Parthians had left in Illyricum, Gaul and *Italy, debaſed himſelf by all Manner of Abominations, put to Death a great many innocent Perſons, upon forged Accuſations, debauch'd ſeveral Noblemen's Wives. He was likewiſe the Ruin of* ſeveral *of his* quondam *Schoolfellows, who at School had provoked him by any ſlight Banter, for which being odious to all Men, not long after he met with* deſerv'd *Puniſhment. For the Army returning from the Conqueſt of Perſia, having loſt their Emperor Carus by Thunder, and Cæſar Numerian by a Plot, made Diocletian Emperor, a Native of Dalmatia, obſcurely deſcended, ſo that he is believed by moſt to have been the Son of a Secretary,* and *by ſome a freed Man of Anulinus the Senator.*

20. *In the firſt Aſſembly of the Army, he ſwore that Numerian was not ſlain by any Contrivance of his; and as Aper, who had form'd the Plot againſt Numerian ſtood by, he was kill'd with a Sword by the Hand of Diocletian in the Sight of the Army. Afterwards he defeated in a great Battle Carinus, living under the utmoſt hatred and Deteſtation at Margum, betray'd by his Army, which he had ſtronger* than that of his

[1] A Town in Mœsia.

tum

tum inter Viminatium atque Aureum montem. Ita rerum Romanarum potitus cum tumultum ruſticani in Gallia concitaſſent, & factioni ſuæ Bagaudarum nomen imponerent, duces autem haberent Amandum & Ælianum, ad ſubigendos eos Maximianum Herculium Cæſarem miſit, qui levibus præliis agreſtes domuit, & partem Galliæ reformavit.

21. Poſt hæc tempora etiam Carauſius, qui viliſſime natus, in ſtrenuo militiæ ordine famam egregiam fuerat conſecutus, cum apud Bononiam per tractum Belgicæ & Armoricæ pacandum mare accepiſſet, quod Franci & Saxones infeſtabant, multis Barbaris ſæpe captis, nec præda integra, aut provincialibus reddita, aut Imperatoribus miſſa, cum ſuſpicio eſſe cœpiſſet conſulto ab eo admitti Barbaros, ut tranſeuntes cum præda exciperet, atque hac ſe occaſione ditaret,

Enemy, *however deſerted by them betwixt Viminatium and Mount Aureus. Being thus Maſter of the Roman Empire, the Peaſants in Gaul having made an Inſurrection, and given the Name of Bagaudæ to their Faction, and having for their Leaders Amandus and Ælian, he ſent Maximianus Herculius Cæſar to reduce them, who ſubdued the Ruſticks by ſome ſlight Battles, and brought a Part of Gaul into Order again.*

21. *After theſe Times Carauſius too, who* tho' *meanly born had got a mighty Name in a conſiderable Poſt in the Army, having at* [1] *Bononia receiv'd* a Commiſſion *to keep* all *quiet* at *Sea, along the Coaſt of* [2] *Belgica and Armorica, which the* [3] *Franks and Saxons infeſted, having often taken many of the Barbarians, but not returning the Booty entire to the Provincials, nor ſending it to the Emperors, when there begun to be a Suſpicion* entertain'd *of him, that the Barbarians were purpoſely ſuffer'd to come* there *by him, that he might ſnap them, as they paſs'd with their Booty, and might by that Convenience enrich himſelf, being ordered by Maxi-*

1 A Town of GALLIA CISPADANA not far from the Po.

2 BELGICA was that Part of GAUL which lay betwixt the Rhine, the Seine and the Ocean, and ARMORICA that Part of GAUL which is now call'd Britany.

3 The FRANKS and SAXONS were both Nations of GERMANY.

ret, à Maximiano jussus occidi, purpuram sumpsit, & Britannias occupavit.

22. Ita cum per omnem orbem terrarum res turbatæ essent, & Carausius in Britanniis rebellaret: Achilleus in Ægypto: Africam Quinquegentiani[1] infestarent, Narseus Orienti bellum inferret; Diocletianus Maximianum Herculium ex Cæsare fecit Augustum, Constantium & Maximianum Cæsares, quorum Constantius per filiam nepos Claudii traditur; Maximianus Galerius in Dacia haud longe Sardica natus. Atque ut eos etiam affinitate conjungeret, Constantius privignam Herculii Theodoram accepit, ex qua postea sex liberos Constantini fratres habuit: Galerius filiam Diocletiani Valeriam: ambo uxores, quas habuerant, repudiare compulsi. Cum Carausio tamen, cum bella frustra tentata essent contra virum rei militaris peritissimum, ad postremum pax convenit. Eum post septennium Alectus socius ejus occidit, atque ipse post

mian to be slain; he took the Scarlet, and seiz'd upon Britain.

22. *Thus whilst Matters were in great disorder throughout the whole World, and Carausius was raising a War in Britain, Achilleus in Egypt, the Quinquegentians harass'd Africa,* [1] *Narseus made War upon the East, Diocletian made Maximianus Herculius of Cæsar Emperor, Constantius and Maximianus Cæsars, of which* [3] *Constantius is said to have been the Grand-Son of Claudius by a Daughter; Maximianus Galerius* to have been *born in Dacia not far from Sardica. And that he might join them by Affinity too, Constantius took* to wife *Theodora the Step-daughter of Herculius, by whom he had afterwards six Children the Brothers of Constantine Galerius* took in Marriage *Valeria the Daughter of Diocletian; they were both obliged to divorce the Wives they had* before. *However at last, since War was in vain attempted against a Man perfectly skill'd in the Military Art, a Peace was agreed upon with Carausius. Allectus a Companion of his kill'd him seven Years after, and himself kept*

1 These were the Inhabitants of PENTAPOLIS on the West of EGYPT.
2 A King of ARMENIA.
3 He was the Grandson of the Emperor CLAUDIUS's Brother CRISPUS by a Daughter.

eum

cum Britannias triennio tenuit : qui ductu Aſclepiodoti Præfecti Prætorio eſt oppreſſus. Ita Britanniæ decimo anno receptæ.

23. Per idem Tempus à Conſtantio Cæſare in Gallia pugnatum eſt, circa Lingones, die una adverſam & ſecundam fortunam expertus eſt : nam cum, repente Barbaris ingruentibus, intra civitatem eſſet coactus tam præcipiti neceſſitate, ut clauſis portis, in murum funibus tolleretur ; vix quinque horis mediis adventate exercitu, lx. fere millia Alamannorum cecidit. Maximianus quoque Auguſtus bellum in Africa profligavit, domitis Quinquegentianis, & ad pacem redactis. ℔ Diocletianus obſeſſum Alexandriæ Achilleum viii. fere menſe ſuperavit, eumque interfecit : victoria acerbe uſus eſt, totam Ægyptum gravibus proſcriptionibus cædibuſque fœdavit. Ea tamen occaſione ordinavit provide multa, & diſpoſuit, quæ ad noſtram ætatem manent.

24. Galerius Maximianus primo adverſum prælium, exin ſecundum habuit, inter Callinicum Carraſque congreſſus, cum inconſulte

Poſſeſſion of Britain three Years after him, who was ſuppreſs'd by the Conduct of Aſclepiodotus Captain of the Guards. Thus after ten Years Britain was recovered.

23. *About the ſame time a Battle was fought in Gaul, by Conſtantius Cæſar, in* the Country of *the Lingones : he met* both *with good and ill Fortune in one Day ; for when,* upon *the Barbarians coming upon him of a ſudden, he was driven within the City by ſuch a haſty Neceſſity, that the Gates being ſhut, he was lift upon the Wall by Ropes, ſcarce five hours intervening, his Army coming up, he cut off almoſt ſixty thouſand of the Alamanni. The Emperor Maximianus too made an End of the War in Africa, by conquering the Quinquegentians, and obliging them to be quiet ; Diocletian reduced Achilleus beſieged at Alexandria, in about eight Months, and ſlew him : He uſed his Victory cruelly, and haraſs'd all Egypt with horrid Proſcriptions and Maſſacres. Yet upon that Occaſion he regulated and ſettled many things prudently, which continue to our Times.*

24 *Galerius Maximianus had firſt an unfortunate Battle, afterwards a ſucceſsful one ; engaging* the Enemy *betwixt Callinicum and Carræ, having*

magis quam ignave dimicasset, admodum enim parva manu cum copiosissimo hoste commisit. Pulsus igitur, & ad Diocletianum profectus, cum ei in itinere occurrisset, tanta insolentia fertur à Diocletiano exceptus, ut per aliquot passuum millia purpuratus tradatur ad vehiculum cucurrisse.

22. Mox tamen per Illyricum Mœsiamque contractis copiis, rursus cum Narsea Ormisdæ & Saporis avo, in Armenia Majore pugnavit, successu ingenti, nec minore consilio, simulque fortitudine, quippe qui etiam speculatoris munus cum altero ac tertio equite susceperit. Pulso Narseo, castra ejus diripuit; uxores, sorores, liberos suscepit; infinitam extrinsecus Persarum nobilitatem, gazam Persicam copiosissimam, ipsum in ultimas regni solitudines coëgit; quare à Diocletiano, in Mesopotamia cum præsidiis tum morante, ovans regressus, ingenti honore susceptus est. Varia deinceps & simul & viritim bella gesserunt. Carpis & Ba-

fought inconsiderately rather than with want of Courage; for with a small Army he engaged with a very numerous Enemy. Wherefore being beat and going to Diocletian, having met him upon the Road, he is said to have been received by Diocletian with so much Insolence, that he is recorded to have run by his Chariot for several Miles in his Scarlet Robes.

35. *However soon after, having got together* some *Troops in Illyricum and Mœsia, he fought again with Narseus the Grandfather of Ormisdas and Sapor in the greater Armenia with huge Success, and no less Conduct and Courage too, as who with another Horseman or two, undertook the Office of a Spie. After he had beat Narseus he plundered his Camp, got his Wives, Sisters,* and *Children, and an infinite Number of the Nobility* [1] *besides, great Plenty of the Persian Treasure,* and *forc'd the King into the furthest Deserts of his Kingdom. Wherefore* upon *his returning in Triumph he was receiv'd with great honour, by Diocletian staying at that Time in Mesopotamia with* some *Troops. After that they carryed on several Wars both together, and apart;*

1 Eutropius here uses the word *extrinsecus* barbarously according to the Custom of that Age, in the Sense I have render'd it.

sterni

ſternis ſubactis, Sarmatis victis; quarum nationum ingentes captivorum copias in Romanis finibus locaverunt.

26. Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, ſagax præterea & admodum ſubtilis ingenio, & qui ſeveritatem ſuam aliena invidia vellet explere, diligentiſſimus tamen & ſollertiſſimus princeps; & qui in imperio Romano primus regiæ conſuetudinis formam magis quam Romanæ libertatis, invexit, adorarique ſe juſſit, cum ante eum cuncti ſalutarentur: ornamenta gemmarum veſtibus calceamentiſque indidit. Nam prius imperii inſigne in chlamyde purpurea tantum erat: reliqua communia.

27. Herculius autem, propalam ferus, & incivilis ingenii, aſperitatem ſuam etiam vultus horrore ſignificans; hic naturæ ſuæ indulgens, Diocletiano in omnibus eſt ſeverioribus conſiliis obſecutus. Cum tamen ingraveſcente ævo, parum ſe idoneum Diocletianus moderando imperio eſſe ſen-

the [1] *Carpians and the Baſternians being ſubdued, and the Sarmatians conquered, of which Nations they ſettled great numbers of Priſoners within the Roman Confines.*

26. *Diocletian was a cunningly behaved* man, *ſagacious too and very ſubtle witted, and who ſought to gratify his own cruelty at the Odium of another, however* he was *a very induſtrious and dextrous Prince; and* [2] *who firſt brought into the Roman Empire, the manner of Regal Cuſtom, rather than Roman Liberty, and ordered himſelf to be adored, whereas all the Emperors before him were ſaluted* only: *he put Ornaments of Jewels in his Cloaths and Shoes: For the Badge of the Imperial Dignity before, was only in the ſcarlet Robe, the other things* were *common.*

27. *But Herculius was openly cruel, and of an immoderate Temper; diſcovering his Roughneſs by the Terror of his Countenance: he indulging his Natural Temper, complyed with Diocletian in all his cruel Counſels. However when Diocletian, his age bearing heavily upon him, found himſelf* but *little fit for governing the Empire*

1 Theſe were all Nations of SCYTHIA.

2 Our Author talks weakly here, as tho' there was any thing like Liberty amongſt the ROMANS, under the EMPERORS, the whole Tenor of the HISTORY, ſufficiently ſhews the contrary.

tiret, auctor Herculio fuit, ut in privatam vitam concederent, & ſtationem tuendæ Reipublicæ viridioribus junioribuſque mandarent; cui ægre collega obtemperavit: tamen uterque una die privato habitu, imperii inſigne mutavit; Nicomediæ Diocletianus, Herculius Mediolani; poſt triumphum inclytum quem Romæ ex numeroſis gentibus egerunt pompa ferculorum illuſtri, qua Narſei conjuges ſororeſque & liberi ante currum ducti ſunt. Conceſſerunt autem Salonas unus, alter in Lucaniam.

28. Diocletianus privatus in villa, quæ haud procul à Salonis eſt, præclaro otio ſenuit; inuſitata virtute uſus; ut ſolus omnium poſt conditum Romanum imperium, ex tanto faſtigio ſponte ad privatæ vitæ ſtatum civilitatemque remearet. Contigit igitur ei quod nulli poſt natos homines, ut cum privatus obiſſet, inter Divos tamen referretur.

he adviſed Herculius, that they ſhould retire to a private Life, and deliver up the Poſt, of defending the Empire, to men *more vigorous and youthful; whom his Colleague with much adoe obeyed: Both of them in one Day, changed the Badge of the Imperial Dignity for a private Habit; Diocletian at* 1 *Nicomedia, and Herculius at Mediolanum; after a noble Triumph which both of them had at Rome over numerous Nations with a ſplendid Pomp of* 2 *Ferculums, in which Narſeus's Wives, Siſters, and Children, were led before their Chariot. They retired one to Salonæ,* and *the other into Lucania.*

28. *Diocletian grew old a private Perſon, in glorious Tranquility, in a Country-Houſe, which is not far from Salonæ, having ſhewn an uncommon Virtue* 3, *that he alone of all* Men *ſince the founding of the Roman Empire, return'd from ſo great a Dignity, to the Condition of a private Life, and an Equality with the other Citizens. That happned therefore to him, which happned to no one ſince Men* were firſt *produced, that tho' he died a private Man, yet he was placed amongſt the Gods.*

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1 NICOMEDIA was a City of ASIA Minor in BITHYNIA.

2 Theſe were Conveniencies made for carrying Pictures, Statues, &c. taken in War, in their Triumphs, expoſed to the View of the People.

3 This is a Miſtake, SYLLA had done the ſame before in laying down the Dictatorſhip, which had been given him for Life.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

LIBER X.

HIS igitur abeuntibus, ad administrationem Reipublicæ Constantius & Galerius Augusti creati sunt; divisusque inter eos Romanus orbis, ut Galliam, Italiam, Africam Constantius; Illyricum, Asiam, Orientem Galerius obtineret; sumptis duobus Cæsaribus. Constantius tamen, contentus dignitate Augusti, Italiæ atque Africæ administrandæ sollicitudinem recusavit: vir egregius & præstantissimæ civilitatis: divinis provincialium ac privatorum studiis, fisci commoda non admodum affectans: ducens-

THESE Gentlemen *therefore retiring* to a private Life, *Constantius and Galerius were made Emperors for the Administration of the Government, and the Roman Empire was divided betwixt them so that Constantius had Gaul, Italy* and *Africa*; *Galerius held Illyricum, Asia* and *the East, two Cæsars being taken in. But Constantius being content with the Dignity of being Emperor, refused the Trouble of governing Italy and Africa*; *an excellent Man, and of extraordinary Moderation*, blessed *with the wonderful Affection of the Provincials and Subjects, not much regarding the Improvement of his Exchequer*,

que

que melius, publicas opes à privatis haberi, quam intra unum clauſtrum reſervari: adeo autem cultus modici, ut feriatis diebus, ſi cum amicis numeroſioribus eſſet epulandum, privatorum eis argento oſtiatim petito triclinia ſternerentur: Hic non modo amabilis, ſed etiam venerabilis Gallis fuit: præcipue quod Diocletiani ſuſpectam prudentiam, & Maximiani ſanguinariam temeritatem imperio ejus evaſerant. Obiit in Britannia, Eboraci, principatus anno tertio decimo, atque inter Divos relatus eſt.

2. Galerius, vir & probe moratus, & egregius in remilitari, cum Italiam quoque, ſinente Conſtantio, adminiſtrationi ſuæ acceſſiſſe ſentiret, Cæſares duos creavit. Verum Conſtantio mortuo Conſtantinus, ex obſcuriore matrimonio ejus filius, in Britannia creatus eſt Imperator, & in locum patris exoptatiſſimus moderator

and thinking it better that the Publick Wealth ſhould be poſſeſs'd by private Perſons, than reſerv'd in one Treaſury: A Man of ſuch moderate Accommodations, that upon holy days, if he was to feaſt with a good number of his friends, his dining Rooms were furniſh'd with the Plate of his Subjects, fetch'd from their Houſes. He was not only amiable, but venerable to the Gauls, eſpecially becauſe they had eſcaped the ſuſpicious Prudence of Diocletian, and the bloody Raſhneſs of Maximian, under his Government. He died in Britain at York, in the 1 13th Year of his Reign, and was rank'd amongſt the Divi.

2. *Galerius both a well behaved Man, and excellent in the Military Art, when he found that Italy too by Conſtantius's Permiſſion was added to his Adminiſtration, made two Cæſars. But Conſtantius being dead, Conſtantine his Son by 2 a Wife of obſcure Birth, was made Emperor in Britain, and ſucceeded as 3 a moſt deſirable Governour in the Room of his Father*

1 He reign'd as Emperor but little above two Years, but from the Time of his being made Cæſar were 15 Years.

2 Her Name was Helena, ſhe was indeed only a Miſs of Conſtantius's, ſo that Conſtantine is to be rank'd in the Number of illuſtrious Baſtards.

3 Our Author might with more Truth have ſaid but indifferent, as appears ſufficiently from his own Account of him in the following Chapters, as well as from other Authors, particularly Zoſimus. He was the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, but his true Character no great Credit to the Chriſtian Cauſe, any more than that of our Harry the VIIIth. to the Reformation.

derator acceſſit. Romæ interea Prætoriani, excitato tumultu, Maxentium Herculii filium, qui haud procul ab urbe in Villa publica morabatur, Auguſtum nuncupaverunt; quo nuncio Maximianus Herculius ad ſpem erectus reſumendi faſtigii, quod invitus amiſerat, Romam advolavit è Lucania, quam ſedem privatus elegerat, in agris amœniſſimis conſeneſcens: Diocletianumque per litteras adhortatus eſt, ut depoſitam reſumeret poteſtatem: quas ille irritas habuit: ſed adverſum motum Prætorianorum atque Maxentii Severus Cæſar Romam miſſus à Galerio, cum exercitu venit; obſidenſque urbem militum ſuorum ſcelere deſertus eſt.

3. Auctæ Maxentio opes, confirmatumque imperium. Severus fugiens, Ravennæ interfectus eſt. Herculius tamen Maximianus, poſt hæc in concione exercitus filium Maxentium denudare conatus, ſeditionem & convicia militum tulit. Inde ad Gallias profectus eſt, dolo compoſito tanquam a filio eſſet expulſus, ut Conſtantino ge-

At Rome in the mean time the Guards raiſing a Tumult, declared Maxentius the Son of Herculius, who lived then in [1] *the Publick Villa not far from the City, Emperor. Upon which News Maximianus Herculius being rouzed to the Hopes of reſuming the Dignity, which he had unwillingly parted with, came immediately to Rome out of Lucania, which* when become *a private Perſon he had choſe for the Place of his Abode, growing old in a moſt pleaſant Country; and he adviſed Diocletian by Letters to reſume the Authority* he had *laid down, which he ſlighted: but Severus Cæſar being ſent to Rome againſt this Riſing of the Guards, and Maxentius, by Galerius, came* thither *with an Army, and beſieging the City, was deſerted by the Villany of his own Soldiers.*

3. *Maxentius's Power was* now *encreaſed, and his Government fix'd. Severus flying* for it [2] *was ſlain at Ravenna. Yet Herculius Maximianus after this, endeavouring to depoſe Maxentius his Son in an Aſſembly of the Army, met with a Mutiny and ill Language from the Soldiers. From thence he went to Gaul upon a feign'd Pretence, as if he had been fore'd*

1 This was a Houſe built in the Campus Marcius, for the Entertainment of Embaſſadors from Foreign Nations.

2 Others ſay he was ſlain at Rome, ſee Victor and Zoſimus.

nero jungeretur: moliens tamen Conſtantinum reperta occaſione interficere, qui in Galliis, & militum & provincialium ingenti jam favore regnabat, cæſis Francis atque Alamannis, captiſque eorum regibus: quos etiam beſtiis, cum magnificum ſpectaculum muneris paraſſet, objecit. Detectis igitur inſidiis per Fauſtam filiam, quæ dolum viro enuntiaverat, profugit Herculius Maſſiliam, ibique oppreſſus: ex ea etenim navigare ad filium præparabat, pœnas dedit juſtiſſimo exitu; vir ad omnem aſperitatem ſævitiamque proclivus, infidus, incommodus, civilitatis penitus expers.

4. Per hoc tempus Licinius à Galerio Imperator eſt factus, Dacia oriundus, notus ei antiqua conſuetudine, & in bello, quod adverſus Narſeum geſſerat, ſtrenuis laboribus & officiis acceptus: mors Galerii confeſtim ſecuta eſt. 2 Reſpublica tum ab

away by his Son, that he might join his Son in Law. Yet endeavouring to take off Conſtantine, having found his Oportunity as he thought, *who reign'd in Gaul with huge Favour both of the Soldiers and Provincials, having overthrown the Franks and the Alamans, and taken their Kings* 1, *whom he likewiſe expoſed to wild Beaſts upon his exhibiting a noble Entertainment of Publick Games. Wherefore the Plot being diſcovered by his Daughter Fauſta, who made known the Contrivance to her Husband, Herculius fled to Maſſilia, and was there put to Death. For he deſign'd to ſail from thence to his Son; he was puniſh'd with a moſt juſt Death, a Man inclinable to all* manner *of Cruelty and Severity, faithleſs, vexatious, and quite void of all Moderation.*

4. *About this time Licinius was made Emperor by Galerius, a native of Dacia, known to him by an old Friendſhip, and agreeable for his vigorous Efforts and good Services in the War which he had carryed on againſt Narſeus. The Death of Galerius immediately followed. The Empire was*

1 This, if true, ſufficiently betrays the Humanity of Conſtantine, he was not indeed as yet a Chriſtian; but the thing is ſo barbarous and brutiſh, and ſo contrary to the Cuſtom of the Romans, that I know not how to credit EUTROPIUS therein. They did indeed ſometimes put their Captives to Death, even Princes, but I remember no Inſtance of this SAVAGE Nature, even in the Reigns of the moſt cruel EMPERORS.

his

his quatuor Imperatoribus tenebatur, Conſtantino & Maxentio, filiis Auguſtorum, Licinio & Maximino novis hominibus. Quinto tamen Conſtantinus imperii ſui anno, bellum adverſum Maxentium civile commovit, copias ejus multis prœliis fudit, ipſum poſtremo Romæ adverſus nobiles omnibus exitiis ſævientem, apud pontem Milvium vicit, Italiaque eſt potitus. Non multo poſt deinceps in Oriente quoque adverſus Licinium Maximinus res novas molitus, vicinum exitium fortuita apud Tarſum morte prævenit.

5. Conſtantinus tamen, vir ingens, & omnia efficere niteus quæ animo præparaſſet, ſimul principatum totius orbis affectans, Licinio bellum intulit; quamvis neceſſitudo illi & affinitas cum eo eſſet, nam ſoror ejus Conſtantia, nupta Licinio erat, ac primo eum in Pannonia, ſecundo ingenti apparatu bellum apud Cibalas inſtruentem, repentinus oppreſſit: omnique Dardania, Mœſia, Macedonia potitus, numeroſas provincias occupavit,

then poſſeſs'd by theſe four Emperors, Conſtantine and Maxentius Sons of Emperors, Licinius and Maximinus upſtart Gentlemen. Conſtantinus in the fifth Year of his Reign, raiſed a Civil War againſt Maxentius, routed his Forces in many Battles, and defeated himſelf at laſt, raging againſt the Nobles at Rome, in all the Methods of Deſtruction, at the Milvian Bridge, and carryed Italy. Then not long after, Maximinus attempted a War againſt Licinius in the Eaſt, but *prevented his approaching Deſtruction by an accidental Death at* [1] *Tarſus.*

5. *However Conſtantine being a great Man, and endeavouring to effect all things, which he had propoſed in his Mind, at the ſame time aſpiring to the Empire of the whole World, made War upon Licinius, altho' he had an Alliance and Affinity with him, for his Siſter Conſtantia was marryed to Licinius, and he ſuddenly reduced him at firſt in Pannonia, a ſecond time carrying on the War with huge Preparations, at Cibalæ; and making himſelf Maſter of all Dardania, Mœſia & Macedonia, he ſeiz'd likewiſe upon ſeveral* other *Provinces.*

1 The Capital City of Cilicia, the Birth-place of St. Paul.

6. Varia deinceps inter eos bella, & pax reconciliata rupta que eſt: poſtremo Licinius navali & terreſtri prælio victus apud Nicomediam, ſe dedidit, & contra religionem ſacramenti Theſſalonicæ privatus occiſus. Eo tempore res Romana ſub uno Auguſto & tribus Cæſaribus (quod nunquam alias) fuit; cum liberi Conſtantini Galliæ, Orienti Italiæque præeſſent Verum inſolentia rerum ſecundarum aliquantum Conſtantinum ex illa favorabili animi docilitate mutavit. Primum neceſſitudines perſecutus, egregium virum, & ſororis filium, commodæ indolis juvenem interfecit, mox uxorem, poſt numeroſos amicos.

6. *After that* there were *various Battles betwixt them, and a Peace made and broken* again: *at laſt Licinius being conquered in a Battle both by Sea and Land at Nicomedia, ſurrendred himſelf, and contrary to the Obligation of the Oath, was ſlain now ſtript of his Imperial Dignity at Theſſalonica. At that Time the Roman State was under one Auguſtus and three Cæſars, which never had beeen before; whilſt the Sons of Conſtantine govern'd Gaul the Eaſt and Italy. But the Inſolence of Proſperity drew Conſtantine a little from that amiable* [1] *Eaſineſs of Mind. Firſt falling upon his Relations, he put to Death that excellent Perſon and his Siſter's Son, a Youth of a civil Diſpoſition, ſoon after his Wife, and many of his Friends.*

7. Vir primo imperii tempore optimis principibus, ultimo mediis comparandus. Innumeræ in eo animi corporiſque virtutes claruerunt, militaris gloriæ appetentiſſimus. Fortuna in bellis proſpera fuit; verum ita, ut non ſuperaret induſtriam. Nam etiam Gothos poſt civile bellum varie profligavit, pace his ad poſtremum data; ingentemque

7. He was *a Man to be compared to the beſt of Princes, in the Beginning of his Reign,* but *to indifferent ones in the latter End of it. Innumerable Excellencies of Mind and Body ſhone out in him; he was moſt greedy of Military Glory, and* had *good Fortune in his Wars, but ſo that it did not exceed his Activity: For after the Civil War, he overthrew the Goths too ſeveral Times, granting them a*

1 EUTROPIUS uſes the Word *docilitas* here in a Senſe it never has in any good Author.

apud

apud Barbaras gentes memoriam gratiæ collocavit. Civilibus artibus & liberalibus ſtudiis deditus : affectator juſti amoris, quem omnino ſibi & liberalitate & docilitate quæſivit ; ſicut in nonnullos amicos dubius, ita in reliquos egregius : nihil occaſionum prætermittens, quo opulentiores eos clarioreſque præſtaret.

8. Multas leges rogavit ; quaſdam ex bono & æquo, pleraſque ſuperfluas, nonnullas ſeveras, primuſque urbem nominis ſui ad tantum faſtigium evehere molitus eſt, ut Romæ æmulam faceret. Bellum adverſum Parthos moliens, qui jam Meſopotamiam fatigabant, uno & trigeſimo anno imperii, ætatis ſexto & ſexageſimo, Nicomediæ in villa publica obiit. Denuntiata morte ejus etiam per crinitam ſtellam, quæ inuſitatæ magnitudinis aliquamdiu fulſit ; eam Græci *Cometen* vocant ; atque inter Divos meruit referri. 5

Peace at laſt, and fix'd in the barbarous Nations a ſtrong Remembrance of his Kindneſs. He was given to the Arts of Peace and the liberal Studies; an Aſfector of a juſt Love, which he did indeed procure to himſelf, both by his Bounty and Gentleneſs ; as he was *ſomewhat unaccountable in his Carriage to ſome of his Friends, ſo* was he *exceedingly good towards the reſt ; letting ſlip no Opportunities, whereby he might render them more rich and famous.*

8. *He enacted many Laws ; ſome agreeable to Goodneſs and Equity,* but *moſt of them ſuperfluous,* and *ſome ſevere ones, and firſt attempted to raiſe the City of his own Name to ſo great a Height, that he made it a Rival to Rome.* As he was *attempting a War againſt the Parthians, who now harraſs'd Meſopotamia, he died in a publick Villa of Nicomedia in the 31ſt Year of his Reign, and the 66th Year of his Age. His Death was foretold by a haired Star, which being of an unuſual Bigneſs ſhone for ſome time. The Greeks call it Cometes, 1 and he deſerv'd to be enrolled amongſt the Gods.*

1 It's plain by our Author's way of uſing the Word *meruit* upon other Occaſions, he here means to ſay, that Conſtantine was actually enrolled amongſt the Divi or Demi-gods, which ſure cannot be true, and therefore it's plain by that, our Eutropius was no Chriſtian, ſince he ſo little underſtood their Religion, as to think it conſiſtent therewith to deify dead Men.

9. Suc-

9. Succeſſores filios tres reliquit, atque unum fratris filium. Verum Dalmatius Cæſar proſperrima indole neque patruo abſimilis, haud multo poſt oppreſſus eſt factione militari, & Conſtantio patruele ſuo ſinente potius quam jubente. Conſtantinum porro, fratri bellum inferentem, & apud Aquileiam inconſultius prælium aggreſſum, Conſtantis duces interemerunt, ita reſpublica ad duos Auguſtos redacta. Conſtantis imperium ſtrenuum aliquandiu & juſtum fuit; mox cum & valetudine improſpera, & amicis pravioribus uteretur, ad gravia vitia converſus, cum intolerabilis provincialibus, militibus injucundus eſſet, factione Magnentii occiſus eſt. Obiit autem non longe ab Hiſpaniis, in caſtro cui Helenæ nomen eſt, anno imperii xvii. ætatis trigeſimo: rebus tamen plurimis ſtrenue militia geſtis, exercituique per omne vitæ tempus ſine gravi crudelitate terribilis.

10. Diverſa Conſtantii fortuna fuit; à Perſis enim multa & gravia perpeſſus, ſæpe captis oppidis, obſeſſis urbibus, caſis exercitibus,

9. *He left three Sons his Succeſſors, and one his Brother's Son. But Dalmatius Cæſar a man of a happy Genius, and not unlike his Uncle; was not long after taken off by a Faction of the Soldiers, and Conſtantius his Couſin ſuffering it, rather than commanding it. The Generals of Conſtans ſlew Conſtantine to, making War upon his Brother, and unadviſedly attempting a Battle at Aquileia; thus the Government was reduced to two Emperors. The Government of Conſtans was active and juſt for ſome time; ſoon after as he had but indifferent Health, and bad Friends, falling off to great Vices, when he was* now *intolerable to the Provincials; and unacceptable to the Soldiers, he was ſlain by a Faction of Magnentius. He died not far from Spain in a Caſtle, the Name of which was Helen, in the 17th Year of his Reign, and the 30th of his Age, yet after he had perform'd very many things gallantly in the War and* had been *terrible to his Army, through the whole time of his Life, without any great Cruelty.*

10. *The Fortune of Conſtantius was different, for he ſuffer'd many and grievous things from the Perſians, his Towns being often taken, his Cities beſieged, his Armies cut off, and he had not*

nullum

nullumque ei contra Saporem prosperum prælium fuit, nisi quod apud Singaram haud dubiam victoriam ferocia militum amisit, qui pugnam seditiose & stolide contra rationem belli, die jam præcipiti, poposcerunt. Post Constantis necem, Magnentio Italiam, Africam, Gallias obtinente; etiam Illyricum res novas habuit, Veteranione ad imperium consensu militum electo: quem grandævum jam, & cunctis amabilem diuturnitate & felicitate militiæ, ad tuendum Illyricum Principem creaverunt: vrum probum, & morum veterum, ac jucundæ civilitatis, sed omnium liberalium artium expertem; adeo ut ne elementa quidem prima litterarum, nisi grandævus, & jam imperator, acceperit.

11. Sed à Constantio, qui ad ultionem fraternæ necis bellum civile commoverat, abrogatum est Veteranioni imperium, qui novo inusitatoque more, consensu militum deponere insigne com-

the successful Battle against Sapor, but that at Singara he lost an unquestionable Victory, by the unreasonable Keenness of his Men, who seditiously and foolishly call'd for Battle, when the Day was now almost spent, contrary to the Way of War. After the Death of Constans, Magnentius holding Italy, Africa and *Gaul, Illyricum too had some stir in it, Veteranio being chosen by the Consent of the Soldiers to the Empire; whom they made Emperor when now old, and affable to all People, by reason of the long Continuance and Success of his Service in the War, to defend Illyricum, being an honest Man, and* [2] *of ancient Morals, and agreeable Moderation; but ignorant of all the Liberal Arts, so that he did not indeed learn the first Elements of Letters, till* he was *old, and now Emperor.*

11. *But Veteranio's Authority was taken from him by Constantius, who had raised a Civil War to revenge his Brother's Death; who after a new and unusual manner, was obliged by the Consent of the Soldiers*

1 A Town upon the Tigris.

2 Of ancient Morals, that is, of great Integrity and Goodness; this manner of Expression seems to have proceeded from an Humour, that has all along prevailed in the World, even from the Days of Homer, of preferring the former Times before the present: The Reason of which is, that People are more minutely and fully acquainted with the Vices and Follies of their own Times, and therefore conclude them worse than the foregoing; whereas the Scripture informs us that the most ancient Times, *i. e.* those before the Flood, were the most Wicked.

pulsus

pulsus est. Romæ quoque tumultus fuit, Nepotiano Constantini Sororis filio per gladiatoriam manum imperium invadente: qui servis exordiis dignum exitum nactus est; vigesimo enim atque octavo die à Magnentianis ducibus oppressus, pœnas dedit: caputque ejus pilo per urbem circumlatum est: gravissimæ proscriptiones & nobilium cædes fuerunt.

12. Non multo post Magnentius apud Mursiam profligatus acie est, ac pæne captus: ingentes Romani imperii vires ea dimicatione consumptæ sunt, ad quælibet bella externa idoneæ, quæ multum triumphorum possent securitatisque conferre. Orienti mox à Constantio Cæsar est datus patrui filius Gallus: Magnentiusque diversis præliis victus vim vitæ suæ apud Lugdunum attulit imperii anno tertio, mense septimo: frater quoque ejus Senonis, quem ad tuendas Gallias Cæsarem miserat.

13. Per hæc tempora etiam à Constantio multis

to lay down [1] *the Badge of his Power. There was too a Tumult at Rome, Nepotianus the Son of Constantine's Sister seizing the Government by a Body of Gladiators; who met with an End answerable to his cruel Beginning, for being reduc'd in the 28th Day* of his Reign, *by the Commanders of Magnentius, he was punish'd, and his Head* being fixed upon *a short Lance, was carred about the City.—— There were most terrible Proscriptions and Massacres of the Nobles.*

12. *Not long after Magnentius was overthrown in a Battle at* [2] *Mursia, and well nigh taken: a great many Forces of the Roman Empire were cut off in that Engagement, sufficient for any Foreign Wars,* and *which might have procured* many *Triumphs and much Security.* [3] *Soon after Gallus his Uncle's Son was appointed Cæsar in the East by Constantius; and Magnentius being defeated in several Battles put an End to his own Life at Lyons in the 3d Year, and 7th Month of his Reign,* as did *his Brother too at Senoni, whom he had sent* as *Cæsar to defend Gaul.*

13. *About these Times too Gallus Cæsar,* after he had

1 Tanaquil Le Fevre is of Opinion that the word *imperii* after *insigne* has been omitted by the Transcribers of Books, which is not unlikely.

2 A Town of Illyricum upon the River Drave.

3 He had been constituted Cæsar before the Death of Nepotian.

inci-

incivilibus gestis Gallus Cæsar occisus est : vir natura ferus, & ad tyrannidem pronior, si suo jure imperare licuisset. Sylvanus quoque in Gallia res novas molitus, ante diem trigesimum extinctus est.

15. Solus in imperio Romano eo tempore Constantius Princeps & Augustus fuit. Mox Julianum Cæsarem ad Gallias misit, patruelem suum, Galli fratrem, tradita ei in matrimonium sorore; cum multa oppida Barbari expugnassent, alia obsiderent, ubique fæda vastitas esset, Romanumq; imperium non dubia jam calamitate nutaret, à quo modicis copiis apud Argentoratum Galliæ urbem ingentes Alamannorum copiæ extinctæ sunt, rex nobilissimus captus, Galliæ restitutæ; multa postea per eundem Julianum egregie adversum Barbaros gesta sunt; summotiq; ultra Rhenum Germani, & finibus suis Romanum imperium restitutum.

15. Neque multo post, cum Germanici jam exercitus à Galliarum præsidio tollerentur, consensu militum Julianus factus Augustus est : interjectoque anno, ad

done many Tyrannical Acts, was put to Death by Constantius, a Man by Nature cruel, and prone to Tyranny, if he could have reign'd in his own Right. Sylvanus too in Gaul attempting a Change of Government, was taken off before the 30th Day after.

14. *Constantius was at that Time the only Prince and Emperor in the Roman Empire. Presently after he sent Julian as Cæsar into Gaul, his Cousin, Gallus's Brother, giving him his Sister in Marriage; when the Barbarians had* now *taken many Towns,* and *were besieging others;* and *there was every where a woeful Ravage* made, *and the Roman Empire was tottering in visible Distress, by whom with a small Army vast Forces of the Almanni were cut off, near Strasbourg in Gaul;* their *most noble King taken,* and *Gaul recovered : Many Things were afterwards excellently performed by the same Julian against the Barbarians, and the Germans driven beyond the Rhine, and the Roman Empire restor'd to its former Limits.*

15. *And not long after, when the German Armies were now removing from the Defence of Gaul, Julian was made Emperor by the Consent of the Soldiers, and a Year after*

Illyricum obtinendum profectus est, Constantio Parthicis bellis occupato: quibus rebus cognitis, ad bellum civile conversus, in itinere obiit, inter Ciliciam Cappadociamque, anno imperii octavo & xxx. ætatis quinto & xl. meruitque inter Divos referri: vir egregiæ tranquillitatis, placidus, nimis amicis & familiaribus credens, mox etiam uxoribus deditior: qui tamen primis imperii annis ingenti se modestia egerit: familiarium etiam locupletator: neque inhonoros sinens, quorum laboriosa expertus fuisset officia: ad severitatem tamen propensior, si suspicio imperii moveretur, mitis alias, & cujus in civilibus magis quam in externis bellis sit laudanda fortuna.

went to [1] *seize Illyricum, Constantius being busy in the Parthian Wars; which things being heard, wheeling off to this Civil War, he died in his Return, betwixt Cicilia and Cappadocia, in the 38th Year of his Reign, and the 45th of his Age, and was deserving enough to be rank'd amongst the Gods: A Man of extraordinary Meekness, good natured, trusting too much to his Friends and Familiars, and at last too much subjected to his Wives, who however behaved with great Moderation, in the first Years of his Reign; an Enricher too of his Friends, and not suffering any to go unrewarded, whose laborious good Services he had known by Experience; yet inclinable a little to Severity, if the Suspicion of* a Design upon *the Empire was* once *raised* in him, *otherwise easy* enough, *and whose Fortune is more to be commended in his Civil, than Foreign Wars.*

16. Hinc Julianus rerum potitus est, ingentique apparatu Parthis intulit bellum; cui expeditioni ego quoque interfui. Aliquot oppida & castella Persarum in deditionem accepit, vel

16. [2] *After this Julian enjoy'd the Government, and made War upon the Parthians, with huge Preparations, in which Expedition I was likewise present. He took some Towns and Castles of the Persians upon Surrender*

1 This was a most base Return made Constantius for his Kindness to him; he had all along Profess'd himself a Christian, but now discovered his former Hypocrisy, by again restoring the Pagan Religion, and persecuting the Christian, for which he commonly goes by the Name of Julian the Apostate. He was a Man of considerable Parts, as appears by his Writings still extant.

2 In the Year of Christ 361.

vi

vi oppugnavit. Aſſyriamque populatus, caſtra apud Cteſiphontem ſtativa aliquamdiu habuit: remeanſque victor, dum ſe inconſultius præliis inſerit, hoſtili manu interfectus eſt, ſexto Kalendas Julias, imperii anno ſeptimo, ætatis altero & trigeſimo: atque inter Divos relatus eſt: vir egregius, & Rempublicam inſigniter moderaturus, ſi per fata licuiſſet: liberalibus diſciplinis apprime eruditus, Græcis doctior, atque adeo ut Latina eruditione nequaquam cum Græca ſcientia conveniret: facundia ingenti, promptæ memoriæ & tenaciſſimæ: in quibuſdam Philoſopho propior: in amicos liberalis: ſed minus diligens quam tantum Principem decuit: fuerunt enim nonnulli, qui vulnera gloriæ ejus inferrent, in provinciales juſtiſſimus: & tributorum, quatenus ferri poſſet, oppreſſor: civilis in cunctos: mediocrem habens ærarii curam; gloriæ avidus, ac per eam animi plerumque immodici: nimius religionis

or carryed them by Force; and waſting Aſſyria, had for ſome time a ſtanding Camp at Cteſiphon: and returning thence *Victoriuos, whilſt he raſhly thruſts himſelf into a Battle, was ſlain by the Hand of the Enemy upon the 6th of the Calends of July, in the 7th Year of his Reign, and the 31ſt of his Age,* [1] *and was placed amongſt the Gods: an excellent Man, and one that would have govern'd the Empire excellently, if he might* but *for the Fates: extreamly well inſtructed in the liberal Sciences, but more learned in the Greek* Tongue, *and ſo that he did not in his Skill in the Latin equal his Knowledge of the Greek; of great Eloquence, of a quick and moſt tenacious Memory, in ſome thing more like a Philoſopher* than a Prince: *Liberal to his Friends but leſs careful* in that matter *than became ſo great a Prince; for there were ſome that brought a Blemiſh on his Glory: moſt juſt towards the Provincials, and a Suppreſſor of the Taxes, as much as could be bore; moderate towards all, taking indifferent care of the Treaſury; greedy of Glory, and for that for the moſt part of an immodrate Inclination; too great a Perſecutor of*

1 As our Author was upon th Spot, one would think he ſhould know the Truth in this Matter and yet it's hard to believe that Jovian who profeſſed himſelf a Chriſtian, could be guilty of ſuch a ſcandalous, as well a ſenſeleſs Abomination, ſo contrary to the whole Tenor of his Religion.

Chriſtianæ inſectator, perinde tamen ut cruore abſtineret. Marco Antonino non abſimilis: quem etiam æmulari ſtudebat.

17. Poſt hunc Jovianus, qui tunc domeſticus militabat, ad obtinendum imperium conſenſu exercitus electus eſt, commendatione patris quam ſua militibus notior, qui jam turbatis rebus, exercitu quoque inopia laborante, uno à Perſis atque altero prælio victus, pacem cum Sapore neceſſariam quidem, ſed ignobilem fecit, mulctatus finibus, ac nonnulla imperii Romani tradita; quod ante eum annis mille centum & duobus de viginti fere, ex quo Romanum imperium conditum erat, nunquam accidit. Quinetiam legiones noſtræ ita & apud Caudium per Pontium Teleſinum, ita & in Hiſpania apud Numantiam, & in Numidia ſub jugum miſſæ ſunt, ut nihil tamen finium traderetur. Ea pacis conditio non penitus reprehendenda foret, ſi fœderis neceſſitatem, cum integrum fuit, mutare voluiſſet:

the Chriſtian Religion, yet ſo that he abſtained from Blood: Not unlike Marcus Antoninus, whom likewiſe he made it his Buſineſs to imitate.

17. After him Jovian, who then attended on him in the Expedition, as Chamberlain of the Houſehold, was elected by the Conſent of the Army to hold the Empire, more known to the Soldiers by the Recommendation of his Father, than his own, who, matters being now in Confuſion, and the Army diſtreſſed with Want, being defeated in one Battle or two by the Perſians, made a Peace with Sapor, neceſſary indeed but ignominious, being deprived of ſome Territory; and ſome Parts of the Roman Empire were delivered, which before him had never happened, ſince the Roman Empire was founded; for a Thouſand one Hundred and eighteen Years. Moreover our Legions were ſo made to paſs under the Yoke, both at Caudium by Pontius Teleſinus, and ſo in Spain at Numantia, and in Numidia, that however no Part of the Roman *Territory was ſurrendered up.* [1] *That Article of the Peace was not to be abſolutely condemn'd, if he would have ſet aſide the Obliga-*

1 Our Author talks here as your Great Politicians uſually act, without the leaſt Regard to Honour and Juſtice, but only to Intereſt. There was this Remarkable Difference betwixt the Caſe of Jovian, and the reſt he alledges, that the Conſuls by whom the Peace at Candium &c. was made, had no Power to conclude a Peace, but Jovian had as much as to make War.

ſicut

ſicut à Romanis omnibus his bellis, quæ commemoravi, factum eſt. Nam & Samnitibus, & Numantinis, & Numidis confeſtim bella illata ſunt: neque pax rata fuit. Sed dum æmulum imperii veretur, intra Orientem reſidens, gloriæ parum conſuluit. Itaque iter ingreſſus, atque Illyricum petens, in Galatiæ finibus repentina morte obiit: vir alias neque iners neque imprudens.

18. Multi exanimatum opinantur nimia cruditate: inter cænandum enim epulis indulſerat: alii odore cubiculi, quod ex recenti tectorio calcis, grave quieſcentibus erat: quidam nimietate prunarum, quas gravi frigore adoleri, multas juſſerat. Deceſſit imperii menſe ſeptimo, quarto-decimo Kalendas Martias: ætatis, ut qui plurimum ac minimum tradunt, tertio & trigeſimo anno: ac benignitate Principum, qui ei ſucceſſerunt, inter Divos relatus eſt. Nam & civilitati propior, & natura admodum liberalis fuit. Is ſtatus erat Romanæ rei, Joviano eodem & Varroniano Conſulibus, an-

tion of the Treaty, when it was in his Power, as was done by the Romans, in all thoſe Wars I have mentioned: for immediately War was made both upon the Samnites, and Numantines and Numidians; nor was the Peace confirm'd. But whilſt he fears a Rival for the Empire, whilſt he reſided in the Eaſt, he but little conſulted his own Glory. Wherefore putting himſelf upon his March, and going for Illyricum, he died a ſudden Death, in the Country of Galatia, a Man otherwiſe neither unactive nor wanting Senſe.

18. *Many think he was taken off by an exceſſive Crudity, for he had indulged himſelf in eating at Supper; ſome by the Smell of his Chamber, which was dangerous to the Lodgers, by Reaſon of a freſh Plaiſtering of Lime; ſome think by too great a Quantity of Charcoal, which he had ordered to be burnt in great Plenty in a grievous Cold. He died in the ſeventh Month of his Reign; upon the 14th of the Calends of March; and the 33d Year of his Age, and by the Favour of the Princes that ſucceeded him was enrolled amongſt the Gods, for he was both inclinable to Moderation, and by Nature very Generous. That was the Condition of the Roman Empire,* when *the ſame Jovian and Varronian* were *Conſuls, in*

no

no urbis conditæ milleſimo centeſimo & nono-decimo. Quia autem ad inclytos Principes venerandoſq; perventum eſt, interim operi modum dabimus. Nam reliqua ſtylo majore dicenda ſunt; quæ nunc non tam prætermittimus, quam ad majorem ſcribendi diligentiam reſervamus.

the Year from the Building of the City one thouſand one hundred and nineteen. But becauſe we are now come to famous and venerable Princes, we ſhall here put an End to our Work. For what follows muſt be related in a loftier Style, which we do not now ſo much omit, as reſerve to a greater Diligence in writing.

---

1 One Thouſand One Hundred and Sixteen.

2 The Reader is not from hence to imagine, that theſe famous and venerable Princes, as Eutropius calls them, were a bit better than a great many of the foregoing, or near ſo good as ſome of them; this is only a Piece of groſs Flattery, a Tribute more or leſs paid to all Princes without Diſtinction, and which with Men of any Senſe or Conſideration always ſtands for nothing. In the Language of Flatterers, the preſent Prince always exceeds all the foregoing, juſt as much as with reſpect to other Men, in the vulgar Eſtimation, former Times were better than the preſent.

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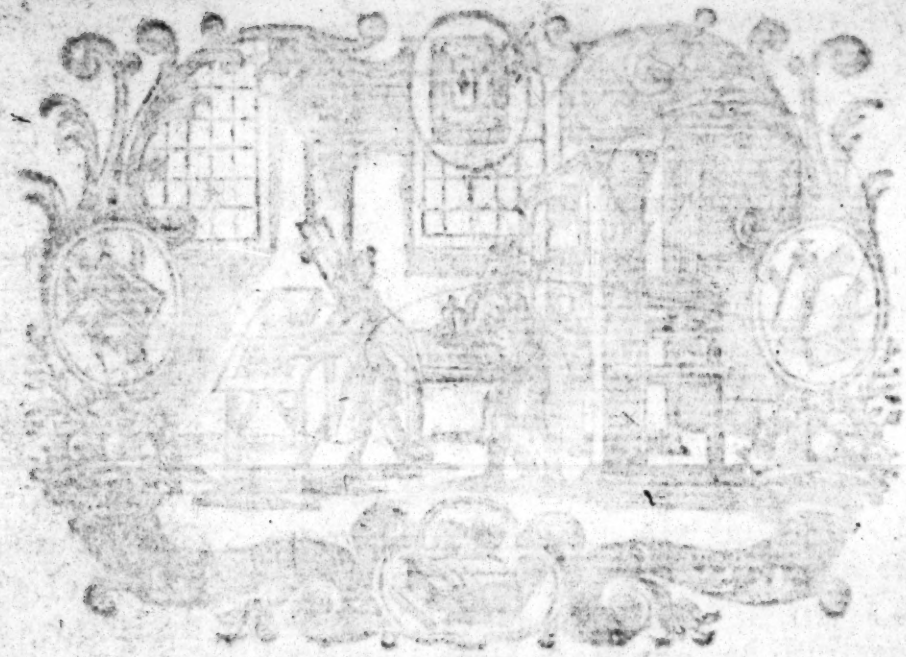

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